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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

*Spain and the Spaniards*, in 1843. By Capt. S. E. Widdrington, R.N. K.T.S. F.R.S. &c., author of "Sketches in Spain, in 1829-30-31-32." 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. T. and W. Boone.

We daresay there are many people, like ourselves, who read or skim the portion of the daily newspapers which profess to give us the news from Spain, without knowing much of the matter, even inaccurately. Names of men flourish for a season, and are heard of no more; and names of parties or factions vary and succeed each other from time to time with such cloudy rapidity that they resemble the phantasmagoria in their impression on the sense and memory. As to who have been right (if any?), and who wrong, we presume very few English *guidunes* would venture to offer an opinion; and it does seem as if the intelligence actually communicated (except in a few particular instances, such as the flight of Espartero, the attempted coercion (?) of the young queen, and the trial of General Prim) might as well refer to May as to December, and to 1842 or 3 as to 1844. Conspiracies, and constitutions, and convulsions, and insurrections, and executions, are such every-day events that it is impossible to separate and contradicting them; and at this hour the state of the country, "Spain and the Spaniards," are a national mystery to the rest of Europe.

Yet the subject is one of vast importance, and deserves to be well understood. The peace of the universe, as well as the condition of a noble though distracted and now too extensively a demoralised people, are bound up in it; and it is of consequence to find an author so able to throw a light on all we desire to learn as Capt. Widdrington. A long previous acquaintance with the peninsula had fitted him for correct observation; and his own acquisitions made him a competent judge not only of political matters and movements, but of the condition of the several chief divisions of the population, and (what is yet more permanently valuable to his readers) the state of the arts and learning preserved through all the lamentable changes in this unhappy land. Of his preceding publication the following was our praise; and we feel no hesitation in repeating it as a tribute to the present—"volumes of great value and attraction: we would say, in a word, they afford the most complete account of Spain, in every respect, which has issued from the press."

In the expectation that this just character will lead to its general perusal, we may excuse ourselves from so long a review as its merits would otherwise demand, and be content with glancing at a few of the many topics which it treats in so satisfactory a manner. We may premise that his *compagnon de voyage* was Dr. Daubeny, who "had offered the Agricultural Society of Great Britain to proceed thither, in order to examine the very curious and unique formation of phosphorite, which had been long known to exist in Estremadura, with a view to ascertain whether that mineral could be imported as a substitute for bones, which we already draw from the most distant parts of the

earth, but the supply of which is yearly diminishing." Leaving this substance, however, for a future note, we have to follow our author, the first part of whose work is principally devoted to what he describes as "the personal narrative of the extensive tour in the middle and southern provinces, some parts of which have been little visited and less described. The latter part, that through the northern provinces, and the notices of some early churches, of which no account exists that I am aware of, with the daily increasing interest in ecclesiastical architecture in this country, will probably be viewed with curiosity. Some account will also be given of the most important changes in the civil situation of the country, and of the causes which led to the strange and unexpected events, which, though regretting extremely, and certainly never expecting when I set out, I should have been sorry not to have witnessed. Some notices of natural history will be found in the Appendix.

"It may be as well to state, that politics form no part of the work, and the remarks and notices will be as strictly as possible matter of fact; leaving to every one the free exercise of his own judgment and feelings upon them; and also that every thing stated is either the result of actual observation, or from the best local and Spanish authority."

We may here remark, that Capt. Widdrington is throughout extremely favourable to the career of Espartero, and ridicules the Pronunciamientos with unsparring satire. As he travelled near Vigo he writes:

"I found Vigo under considerable excitement, in consequence of an occurrence that had just taken place. The junta were, as usual, divided in opinion, and there was a very strong feeling against the Afrancesado leaders, who, it was now known, were at the head of affairs in the southern provinces. The people in all this part were inclined to support the regent, and the place was all but formally dispronounced (*despronunciado*). Under these circumstances, two of the leading inhabitants of the place, men of rank and property, but known to be moderados, or of the French party, were about setting out for Coruna, as they alleged on private business: but it was believed, with the intention of entering into correspondence with some friends there of the same way of thinking; and without any warning or notice, they were arrested and conducted in the middle of the day through the town, and shut up in different forts, where they were *incomunicados*, a beautiful term and practice derived from the inquisition! Such were the bodies who had undertaken to supersede the regular government and take the management of public affairs. Another rather curious and characteristic occurrence had taken place in the immediate neighbourhood. Following the notable example set them by the larger pueblos, a small place on the bay had set up the standard, and elected a junta of its own to govern the pigmy district; a regular burlesque of pronunciamientos. The first act of this junta was to issue a bando containing a variety of articles, the greater part inflicting the penalty of death on all who should infringe them! A leading one was, the imposing this penalty on any who

should scandalise or speak ill of the families of any of the said junta! Thus revealing the secret, that private scandal ran high in the petty circle of this society. The tyranny of this bando, and the dread of the threats being carried into execution were so great, that complaints were soon made at Vigo, and the junta there sent out an armed force, arrested the whole body, and conducted their brethren to prison! I inquired, how such a proceeding could be justified, as there certainly was no apparent reason why any subordinate place should not have its pronunciamientos as well as the larger towns; but I was told that they had committed themselves by assuming certain legal functions (probably at the suggestion of the *escribanos*), which were at variance with the fundamental laws of the kingdom; and that the capturing them was not only justified, but imperatively called for by their dealings, to prevent the occurrence of greater evils. This curious transaction very probably will one day furnish a subject for a *saïnete*, or farce, in which all such scenes of local ridicule are treated with a truth and spirit I know nothing equal to in any other country, and that fully indemnifies the spectators of them for the inconvenience the realities on which they are founded sometimes produces."

Many deaths, however, interfered with the farcical nature of these proceedings; but Capt. Widdrington proceeds:

"The principal, and I believe only inn, is tolerably good, but deficient in accommodation, under the new arrangement of steamers calling there once a week, and leaving passengers each time. It was nearly filled with Catalans, who had brought a cargo of their wretched cottons, most of which, no doubt, were supplied by their French friends, and stamped as the product of Spanish looms. I dined in company with these people at the *table d'hôte*, and listened attentively to their conversation, which was carried on partly in Castilian, but chiefly in their own barbarous *patois*. The chief purport of it was, if the Catalan pronunciamiento does not succeed, we shall have the treaty of Algodon (cotton), meaning the general treaty of commerce, admitting all goods at a fixed and moderate duty; thus proving one of the causes of the revolt against the regent; and that, even at this time, the end of July, the result, to these parties so strongly interested and in general so sanguine, was not considered by any means certain. The people of this place and immediate neighbourhood are an active, industrious, cheerful, well-looking, polished race, quite unlike those noticed in the interior towards Santiago, who might be supposed to belong to another region. They appear to have every thing in abundance, excepting wine; and I was told, that notwithstanding the greatest efforts had been made, and many experiments tried, they had found it impossible to make it of any thing like good quality.

"It is (he continues) impossible to avoid expressing some feeling towards the fallen government of the regent; the sole cause of which is, that having attended very closely to their concerns for several years, I was under the conviction that the best hopes the Spaniards ever

had of rational freedom and delivery from the tyranny and mismanagement that have for so many ages weighed down and lowered the situation of the country to the point it has reached in our days, were to be found in the guarantee of his firm and prudent character, and his attachment to wise and constitutional liberty. On no other account had he, in his public situation, any other prestige or cause of partiality. With respect to the people themselves, every one may judge in some degree, who has perused the preceding pages, in which my endeavour has been to paint them as I have always found them in my rather extensive dealings in Spain; and whether they deserve the character so frequently conferred on them by strangers, but certainly never by any one who has had the opportunity or the means of knowing them. I would certainly prefer the giving this account without referring at all to certain neighbours who have always felt and expressed interest in the affairs of the adjoining kingdom, and have described the scenes that have taken place as wholly Spanish; but it is, utterly impossible, and I should not only fail in the attempt, but my friends in Spain would either suppose I was in jest, or that I had some motive for doing so, were I to follow the etiquette of official persons in high station, and declare that the whole eventual business was really Spanish, and that no one else was concerned in it. \* \* \* And a peculiarity to be noted is, that amongst this people, when a minister has failed, and has not produced either the results of his programme or fulfilled the sanguine expectations they invariably indulge in, upon every change he is laid aside and no more thought of. They never consider the difficulties or obstacles that may have occurred, but judge solely by the results; and there is scarcely an instance of a man holding a high situation for the second time. By this continued succession of failures the whole race of statesmen, or pretenders to the name, have been employed under different governments; and the regent having tried the only new ones to be found, as they failed also, he was obliged to go back to some of the old treasury retainers. This step, although absolutely indispensable and unavoidable, was another very important cause of the clamour that every day became louder. The ministers newly appointed—who, no doubt, were the best the regent could select from what I have heard our neighbours denominate, in nearly similar circumstances, 'la Galerie des Antiques,' although in Spain the average services of a minister being little more than a year, they enjoy rather a green old age—were assailed with abuse even greater than that lavished on his head; as, excepting at the very last, some appearance of decency, fitting his high station, was maintained. \* \*

With the notice of Narvaez, who pushed him from his stool, we shall quit this political branch of our illustration.

"When I asked the opponents of the regent, who they would set up as their idol and his rival, the answer frequently was, General Narvaez. Now, as this officer never commanded an army until his last operations, which had

not then taken place, or done any thing to shew more than great energy and activity, which he is well known to possess, it was undertaking too much to place him upon a par, or even superior footing, as they pretended, to the Duke of Victoria. His military achievements in the civil war are soon told; for I believe they are confined to an extremely rapid march, and a considerable advantage gained over the troops of Gomez; after which he commanded in La Mancha, and his energy and activity materially contributed to breaking up the banditti there of Palillos and others; but as these people were mere robbers on a large scale, and not soldiers, the inferences on that head are of less importance as to the bearing we are considering. \* \* \* The plan of Narvaez, of shooting in the back wholesale, is rather different, like most of his proceedings, from those of the regent, and may probably prevent these demonstrations and exhibitions being so frequent under his dictation."

Of the far-famed phosphorite, we are informed at Logrosan—"The town stands upon and is chiefly built out of a mass of very hard and compact schist, mostly black, with large veins of quartz. The beds of this slate are nearly vertical, and run from S.S.W. to N.N.E., being, in fact, part of the great system of Estremadura. The vein or bed of phosphorite appeared to me to be conformable with these slates, and from observation at the junction near the road where it is best seen, would appear to have been raised together with them; at least, I could come to no other conclusion. It appeared to me quite independent of the granite and other formations, and to belong entirely to the slate. The vein is of unknown depth, the quality improving as you descend, according to the accounts of the people, borne out by our own observations. In general it is about six or seven feet in thickness, but in the lower division rather more; and also at the higher extremity appeared to widen very considerably. It is, however, not pure throughout this width, but passes into silex, and some pieces were sufficiently hard to form flints before the introduction of percussion locks. In some parts it has a chalcidonic appearance, and I received a cut in my hand by a fragment whilst working with the hammer quite as clean as if done with a knife. By the great kindness of Senor Luna we were allowed to dig or do what we liked, and to carry away any quantity of the mineral Doctor Daubeny might wish, with a view to the future analysis. We accordingly determined to take four mule-loads, each load or cargo being calculated at eight arrobas, or 200lbs., which quantity was put into two strong bags made of the coarse linen woven in all these towns. From the specific weight being very great, the cargo when made up had the appearance of lead or other heavy mineral. The distance to Seville is about five days' journey, and the contract was made to convey it at so much per cargo, return of course included. The terms were extravagantly high, and quite out of the question for any thing except experiment, but we had no remedy: should any quantity ever be required it must be sent by cars round by the high road of Merida. The place first assigned to us to excavate was in a corn-field near the upper extremity of the formation. After a considerable time had been expended with little result, for the bed was at some distance from the surface, and some hard ferruginous slate was in the way, I took on me to stop the workmen, and order them to commence lower down near the road, where there was greater facility for working and the mineral

appeared to be as pure as in any other locality. When this was communicated to Senor Luna I heard him say, 'Very well! Be it so! I had reasons for wishing the other locality to be tried.' He appeared perfectly satisfied, and I never ascertained what his motives were; probably it was only that he might avail himself of the opportunity to try a new working. After the requisite quantity had been quarried, which was soon done, we selected the most pure samples for packing up, and although this appeared to be the best site for quarrying the mineral, at least one half was useless from its being so siliceous. The finer parts have a purple and white laminated and reniform structure, like some depositions of carbonate of lime. It is extremely phosphorescent when pulverised and thrown on coals or charcoal; and there is no doubt the accidental discovery of this circumstance, and its very different appearance from any of the adjacent rocks, originally led to the discovery of its existence in this remote and little-frequented district."

From agriculture we turn to literature:

"There are now nearly forty periodical papers of all descriptions in Madrid, which is a considerably greater number than the public requires, and most of them are so badly conducted, and in such ruinous circumstances, although managed on the most economical principle, that they are by necessity at the mercy of any party who will buy them. The mode in which those connected with these undertakings live is surprising; scarcely any of them, excepting four or five principal ones, are ever seen out of the capital; and even with the absolute liberty of transit and cheapness of price, in most considerable towns, excepting those on the coast and capitals, it is difficult to obtain a sight of a newspaper. The leading papers are divided into the respective classes of government; opposition, of various shades and principles; Christino, supposed to be in the pay of a foreign embassy; Catalan, paid by the manufacturers of that province to uphold their interest, and thunder against any treaty of commerce or licensed introduction of foreign goods; and various others. Strange to say, the Carlist party were unrepresented in this medley. A journal they once had has ceased to appear; and the only church paper is written in the sense of general religious profession, and not of party dominion or party purposes. No reader could now be found for one conducted on such principle."

"The two principal theatres remain much in the former state; but a smaller, which is now very much frequented, has been added to the number. In it are chiefly performed light musical pieces and a profusion of bad dancing. The great theatre near the palace which was commenced to please Christina after her marriage, has never been finished, and part of it is for the present occupied by the deputies. The back faces the palace, and the space opposite having been cleared, it forms an unsightly object. The spacious Plaza del Oriente, opposite the Alcazar, has been regularly laid out in a sort of circle, in rather the French style. The outside is surmounted with statues of forty kings, queens, and sovereign princes of Spain; the centre will be occupied by the colossal statue of Philip IV. executed after a design of Velasquez, now at the Retiro. The other statues are of the white fresh-water limestone of Colmenar (near Aranjuez, and different from the other place of the same name, whence the granite is brought), which in my former work was mentioned as furnishing the ordinary material for statuary at Madrid. They are fair produc-

\* "To shew the difficulty of his situation under the circumstances he was placed in, it is only necessary to state that General Concha was the leader of the insurrection. Who is General Concha? The brother-in-law of Espartero, married to the sister of his wife; living on terms of the greatest intimacy with him, as it is the custom of relations to do in Spain; an inmate of his house, planning the scheme, at least his part of it, under the very roof, probably turning over the details when seated at his own table."

tions, and the costume of the time has been tolerably kept, but the attitudes of many are too much forced. It remains to be seen what the effect is, when the whole is completed; but I suspect it will be found that the space is too vast for ornaments of so small dimensions, and that the proper situation for such a display would have been a forum or square, where the view is confined and the objects immediately referred to the scale of the surrounding buildings. A number of old houses have been demolished, and preparations made to fill the vast space around this square with modern buildings, some of which have been completed, but much remains to be done. The chief defect as to the theatre is, having placed it at the extremity of the city and a great distance from the more populous parts. The fixing on such a locality, for the mere advantage of the inmates of the palace, who are provided with carriages, and to whom a little extension of the drive is of no consequence, was extremely arbitrary and inconsiderate, and in bad weather the greater part of the population of Madrid will be excluded from this their only amusement.

—The day we arrived was an era in the economy of Madrid, for on it was the first starting of a set of omnibuses, most gaily painted, which traverse the principal parts of the city drawn by mules, the number of which, compared with the lightness of the vehicle, is a curious contrast to that in use at Paris and London. They will be of great use in the heat of summer and in the wet days of winter; otherwise, in general, the Spaniards, like ourselves, are too much in the habit of walking to avail themselves of them. One of the greatest improvements recently made, has been the regularly numbering the houses. Formerly they were divided by stacks or isolated masses of building, called in Spain *manzanas*. Each of these was numbered separately, and without reference to the streets which formed the boundaries; and it became excessively difficult in most cases to make out the residences of the inhabitants of the spacious houses, containing many families, and generally unprovided with porters. At present they are regularly marked, and the name of the streets, which was seldom the case then, painted as in other places."

*Hillingdon Hall; or, the Cockney Squire: a Tale of Country Life.* By the Author of "Handley Cross." 3 vols. Colburn.

The illustrious Jorrocks is again trotted out in great force as a country squire of high degree—groceries all forgotten, and even sporting almost swallowed up in agricultural pursuits. This is the staple of the work; and with the public acquaintance of the exuberant humour of the author, it may readily be supposed what fun he has made of this inexhaustible subject—"Guano! nitrate o' sober, soot! Smith of Deans-town, and all that sort of thing."

Such a book needs little introduction. It goes off at score, and keeps up without flagging to the end; when Jorrocks, previously a county magistrate, or beak, as he styles himself, becomes—we shan't tell what! His intercourse with nobility and agricultural associations, and notions on the corn-trade, free-trade, and other political questions, are all in the genuine Jorrocksian vein; but so mixed up as to defy extract to afford any notion of their ludicrous and laughable peculiarity. The writer, however, displays no less talent in his sketches of individual character—indeed, we are not aware of any living novelist who can boast of superior excellence in this way, being at once comic and natural. From the natives of the rural village

where the citizen becomes a great man, we may easily select examples of these qualities.

"Mrs. Flather and Mrs. Trotter, who had long battled for the honour of being second to the Hall people, and who had only been restrained from downright acts of hostility by the amiable intervention of Mr. and Mrs. Westbury, seemed to have entered into a sort of truce in case the new-comer should require their united opposition. Mrs. Flather was a simple, apparently open-hearted, but in reality double-dealing, half-cunning sort of woman, extremely candid and straightforward when it suited her convenience, and extremely stupid and dull of comprehension when the reverse was the case. She was the despairing widow of a clergyman, an old friend of Mr. Westbury's, like him then recently gone to his last home. Mrs. Flather was a capital figure for a gossip—short and dumpy, with a mild, placid, unmeaning sort of countenance, that banished all fear as to what one might say before her. Moreover, by assuming her late husband's undisguised detestation of gossip and twaddle, she rather inveigled people into communicativeness—'Oh, don't tell me any secrets, pray!' she would exclaim; or, 'Don't tell me any thing that doesn't concern myself. I never meddle with other people's affairs,' and so on; by which means she often got possession of secrets that would otherwise never have been entrusted to her.—Mrs. Trotter was of the masculine order: a great, tall, stout, upstanding, black-eyed, black-haired woman, with a strong, unturnable resolution; and a poor, little, hen-pecked, Jerry Sneak of a husband, who was of no more account in the house than if no such being existed. He was a kind, mild-dispositioned man, who might have been a useful and amiable member of society, had not his wife's magnificent proportions captivated him at the outset of life, and merged his insignificance in herself. Mrs. Trotter was a busy, bustling woman, with such a strong sense of 'duty' as frequently caused her to say and do things that most people would have been glad to leave alone. If she saw an incipient flirtation, she always thought it her 'duty' to caution the parties or their friends; if Mr. Brown called on Mrs. Green oftener than she thought right, she would think it her duty to inform Mrs. Green's husband; if Doctor Bolus hinted that he thought Miss Martin in a delicate way, she would bundle on her bonnet and shawl, and forthwith assure Miss Martin that she thought it her duty to tell her she was going to die, and advise her to prepare accordingly.—It would never answer the purpose of any author to allow two such ladies as these to be without the essential requisites of daughters, and we are happy to say that in this instance there is no need of fiction, for Mrs. Flather had her most interesting, well-blown Emma, coming after a couple of sons—one at sea, the other ashore, whom we only introduce to dismiss as perfectly intractable in our hands; while Mrs. Trotter had her Eliza at the head of a graduating scale of little Trotters, ranging from sixteen years to six. Some links had been broken in the chain, but at the time of which we are writing Mrs. Trotter had her six little followers. As, however, there is no occasion to load the reader's mind with people as an omnibus cad does his vehicle, we may here state that Eliza is the only one of the young ones we mean to deal with. Emma Flather was of the middle stature, what would be called a good-sized girl, neither too big nor too little, too fat nor too thin, with well-rounded limbs, and altogether a good armful sort of

figure. She had a fair, clear, alabaster-like complexion, full oval face, pale and yet not sickly, with light brown hair, well-pencilled eye-brows, darkly-fringed blueish-greyish eyes, rosy lips, and regular pearly teeth. Perhaps we have hardly done justice to her eyes. In repose they were mild and passionless; lighting up, however, when animated, into a radiance that imparted life and intelligence to a countenance that at other times some perhaps might not have called pretty. Still Emma was never worked into anything like glow or excitement. As some one said of Talleyrand, that you might kick him behind without his countenance betraying a change, so a man might have kissed Emma Flather for half an hour without raising a blush on her cheeks. Indeed, she was a fine piece of animated statuary—and as cold withal. A provoking sort of girl. Not exactly pretty enough to fall in love with for her looks, and yet dangerous with her looks and blandishments combined. She was desperately enthusiastic; could assume raptures at the sight of a daisy, or weep o'er the fate of a fly in a slop-bason. Moreover, she had a smattering of accomplishments—could sing, and play, embroider, work worsteds, murder French and Italian, and had a knack of talking and pretending to a great deal more talent than she possessed. This taste for exaggeration she carried into other matters; she had a fine fertile imagination—frequently fancied herself a great heiress—talked of the beauty of her aunt's place in Dorsetshire—insinuated that she was to inherit it, with a vast number of other little self-enhancements, plainly shewing that her education had not been neglected. Emma was a curious mixture of high-mindedness and meanness—of feeling and insensibility. Full of enthusiasm and lofty sentiments—compassionate and tender beyond expression when it suited her purpose; she was, nevertheless, selfish and insensible to the last degree. Cold, calculating, and cunning, she had all the worldly-mindedness of a well hackneyed woman of fifty—in short, of her mother. As the Frenchman said of his dog, 'she was well down to charge,' and thoroughly appreciated the difference between an elder son and a younger. She would dismiss the latter at any moment that her mother hinted the probability of any thing better. All this told in her favour, she acquired the character of a model of propriety, and Emma Flather was held up as a pattern-girl for all young ladies to imitate. Of course, old mother Flather was extremely anxious to get her married; but not having fallen in with any thing exactly to her mind, she had just flown her at minor game, and checked her off, under pretence of not being able to part with the dear girl. Eliza Trotter was of a different nature."

The truth of these drawings is very striking; and the following quotation may be added as another proof of the author's observant acuteness and entertaining powers.

"It was a fortunate day which secured to the Anti-Corn-Law League the services of Mr. William Bowker—fortunate to the League, for they gained an able and most unscrupulous coadjutor; and fortunate to Mr. William Bowker, for he had just lost the best part of his income by the demise of his old master, the celebrated Mr. Snaile, the great conveyancer of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. William Bowker, or Bill, as he was familiarly called, was one of a large class of men about town, who make a very great show upon very slender means. Not that he made any equestrian or vehicular display, but in his person he was a most uncommon swell



—gay and gaudy in his colours, glittering in his jewelry (or make-believes), faultless in his hat, costly in his linen (or apologies), expensive in his gloves, and shining in his boots. Many a country cousin, and many a one again, has anxiously inquired of his London *cicerone* 'who that smart gentleman was,' as Bill has strutted consequently through the park on a Sunday, swinging his cane, with the tassels of his hessian boots tapping the signal of his approach. Many a time Mr. Jorrocks and him have passed for lords as they rolled arm in arm through the Zoological or Kensington Gardens, *hoo, haw, hawing* at each other's jokes, looking about at the girls, and criticising their feet and ankles. This latter, however, was in short-petticoat times. Mr. Bowker was an extraordinary fellow; over head and ears in debt and difficulties, he was as light and gay as if he had 'not a care in the world.' Not a new fashion came out but Bill immediately had it. If a flight of extraordinary neckcloths alighted in the mercers' windows, the next time you met Bill he was sure to have one on. All the rum-bustical apologies for greatcoats that have inundated the town of late years had their turns on Bill's back. You seldom saw him twice in the same waistcoat. Variable as D'Orsay, and as gay in his colours. Moreover, there was a certain easy nonchalance about Bill, far different to the anxious eyings and watchings of the generality of 'would-be' swells. He would salute a man immeasurably his superior, with perfect familiarity; offer his richly-ornamented gilt snuff-box, or poke him in the ribs with a smile and a wink, that plainly said, 'you and I have a secret between us.' His looks were in his favour—rosy and healthy, as though he had never known care or confinement; with wavy yellow locks, slightly streaked with grey, giving him the license of age over youngsters; while his jolly corpulency and plummy legs, filling his bright hessian boots, had the appearance of belonging to some swell fox-hunter up at Long's or Limmer's, or some of the tiger trips, for what they call a *sprée—rouge et noir*, feathers, hot port, Clarence Gardens, and the Quadrant. In the language of the sect, Bill had some breeding in him—by a lord, out of a lady's-maid—and blood will tell in men as well as horses. Hence, whatever his difficulties, or whatever his situation, Bill always retained the easy composure of a well-bred man. His address was good, his manner easy, and his language pure. If fortune had neglected to supply him with the essentials, at all events it had not deprived him of the advantages of birth. He was about the gamest cock with the fewest feathers that ever flew. Hundreds will exclaim, on reading this sketch, 'Lord, I know that man as well as can be! Have seen him in the park a thousand times,' and perhaps no one has caused more 'Who's that?' than our friend Mr. Bowker. Indeed he was a sort of person that you could not overlook, any more than you could a peacock in a poultry-yard, for there was a strut and a dabble about him that almost provoked criticism. Of course Bowker was well known to his own set; but what's a man's own set in the great ocean of London society? Moreover, even in his own set he was an object of admiration, for he was friendly and jocular; and we don't believe there was a man among them but would rather have enhanced Bill's consequence, than attempted to lower him by proclaiming him the clerk to a conveyancer, and keeper of a miserable tobacco-shop in the miserable purlieu of Red Lion Square. Our readers, we dare say, will be anxious to know how Bill managed matters. We will tell them.

He lived by his wits. When old Snarle was in full practice, Bill's fees were considerable, and in those days he was nothing but the 'thorough varmint and the real swell.' As soon as chambers closed, he repaired, full dress, to a theatre, attended a 'free and easy,' or some convivial society. Here his jolly good humour ensured him a hearty reception, and the landlords of the houses were too happy to hand him any thing he called for in return for the amusement he afforded to his customers. He could sing, or he could talk, or he could dance, or he could conjure, lie through thick and thin—in short, do every thing that's wanted at this sort of place. He was in with the players too, and had the *entrée* of most of the minor theatres about London. At these he might be seen in the front row of the stage boxes, dressed out in imitation of some of the fat swells in the 'Omnibus,' his elbow resting on a huge bamboo, with a large Dollond in his primrose-kid hand. There he was the critic. Not the noisy, boisterous, self-proclaiming *claqueur*, but the gentle irresistible leader, whose soft plaudits brought forth the thunder of the pit and gallery. He had some taste for acting, and we have read some neatish critiques attributed to him in the Morning Herald and Advertiser. This sort of society brought him, of course, a good deal among actresses, and we have heard that several of his 'How d'ye do?' great acquaintance arose out of little delicate arrangements that he had the felicity of bringing about. This, however, we don't vouch for; we will therefore thank our readers not to quote us on this point. But to the 'bacey' shop. As fees fell off, Bill set up a snuff and cigar shop, and he who had amused so many, sought for the favours of the fumigating public. But Bill had a great mind. He did not stoop to the humble-mindedness of appearing as a little tobaccoist, but leapt all at once into the station of a merchant, and advertised his miserable domicile as 'Bowker and Co.'s Wholesale Snuff and Tobacco Warehouse.—The Trade Supplied.' Whether this latter announcement had the effect of keeping off customers—people, perhaps, supposing they could not get less than a wagon-load of bacey at a time—or whether Eagle Street is too little of a thoroughfare, or not sufficiently inviting in its appearance, or whether there were too many Bowker and Co.'s in the trade already, we know not; but certain it is no wholesome customer ever cast up, and most of the retail ones were what Bill touted himself, or were brought by his friends. The situation, we take it, must have been the thing: not that we mean to say any thing unhandsome of Eagle Street; but we cannot account for the bad success of Bowker and Co.'s establishment upon any other grounds than that the neighbouring shops were not attractive, and a good deal of a tobaccoist's trade consists of what is called 'chance custom.' Doors with half a dozen bell-pulls in each post, denoting half a dozen families in the house—coal and cabbage sheds united—those mysterious, police-inviting bazaars, denominated 'marine stores'—with milk-shops, corn-chandlers, furniture-warehouses, and pawnbrokers commingled—do not add much to the appearance of any street; and certainly Eagle Street has nothing to lose in the way of attraction. Yes, the situation must have been the thing; for if any one will take the trouble of walking through the thoroughfares, and casting their eyes into the brilliantly illumined 'divans,' they will see men, without a tithe part of Mr. Bowker's ready wit and humour, handing the cigars over the counter as fast as they can

fumble them, with women, immeasurably Mrs. Bowker's inferior, riveting men with their charms, and sending them away by the score every night with the full conviction that they are desperately in love with them all, and only wanting to get rid of the other chaps to tell them so. That, we take it, is the grand secret of a bacey shop. Keep up the delusion, and you keep up your customers; but then, you must have a bumper at starting. There's the advantage of a thoroughfare. Fool No. 2 sees fool 1 smoking and making eyes at a woman, and in he goes to see what she's like. She's equally affable with him; and while both are striving to do the agreeable, in comes No. 3 on a like errand—4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,—legion, in fact, quickly follow; and they all go on eyeing and fumigating, as jealous of each other as ever they can be, until the smoke obscures their vision, and they leave, each with the determination of seeing what they can do single-handed next night. The shop is then established. Mrs. Bowker, when Bill set up, was a fine big dashing woman, with as good a foot and ankle as any in London. She was then on the stage at the Coburg; but, marrying Bill for the purpose of getting off it, he found to his sorrow that she was likely to be a dead weight, instead of an assistance in housekeeping and theatrical society, which it was then his ambition to enter. Still there were her looks—a clear Italian complexion, large richly fringed dark eyes, cork-screw ringlets, swanlike neck, and ample bust; and what with gaslight and the tinsel of a theatrical wardrobe, Bill hoped to turn his better half to some account in the way of decoy-duck at a cigar-shop. Mrs. Bowker, however, took badly to it. She was above it, in fact; and instead of sitting to display her charms in the gas-light, she was generally sipping brandy-and-water and reading greasy novels on a sofa in the back shop. Miss Susan Slummers, her sister, also an actress, and a fine handsome girl too, was shortly afterwards added to the family circle; and certainly, if wit and beauty can command success in the bacey line, Mr. Bowker had every reason to expect it. Still, as we said before, we grieve to say, it did not come; and debt, and duns, and difficulties soon beset Bill's path of life in most alarming profusion.

The sequel of this London picture to the life is all equally good. It would be absurd, however, to multiply long extracts; and as *Hillingdon Hall* is of necessity destined to be popular, we need not regret it; but finish with a very small bit by way of conclusion.

"Mr. Jorrocks found a great difference between London and country people. Bred in City, where his life had been passed, and where 'time is money,' the contrast between its quickness and the slowness of the country was strikingly visible. No smartness, no quickness, no question answered before asked; every thing seemed to lag and drag its weary way on to-day the same as yesterday; to-morrow as the day before. Ever-varying nature supplies the charms of artificial change; but he that cannot read that book, had better remain behind the counter. Yet how many are there pining to repeat Mr. Jorrocks' mistake?"

The quickness of London and the slowness of the country, are, indeed, obvious features; but the remark is so well put, it seems almost new. The characters of the Duke and Duchess of Donkeytown, of their son the marquis of the country farmers, attorneys, stewards, electioneering agents, Scotch drover, &c.; all the whole canvass with ridiculous configurations—the mothers' plots for their daughters, and all the



caricature which not only belongs to the actors but enlivens every scene, render this a truly Jorrocksian publication,—and, no more need be said.

*Collection Antiqua; No. F.* By C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., &c. Ad pp. 80.

MR. SMITH'S antiquarian researches have long been contributing, in a conspicuous manner, to our knowledge of by-gone times; and in none has he displayed greater taste and spirit than in these quarterly "etchings of ancient remains, illustrative of the habits, customs, and history of past ages." The number now before us is very interesting. The first embellishment is the plan of a Roman pavement, near Basildon, Berks, uncovered in making the Great Western Railway. From describing this specimen, the author has turned to a similar subject of the present moment, and says:—

"An attempt to imitate tessellated Roman pavements has recently been made in the area of the Royal Exchange. The work is barely tolerable as a first essay, being deficient in all the grand principles upon which the pavements of the ancients were constructed. If viewed from a distance, it will, however, afford a notion of the general effect of a Roman pavement; but the details will not bear criticism. The spirit of commerce is not competent to understand or relish the beauties of classic objects, and the place itself is totally unfit for such a work of art, which will probably not long resist exposure to the weather, and to the wear and tear of such a frequented situation, being more adapted to the sheltered quietude of the domestic dwelling. Upon a like principle of inconsistency, the very people who daily countenance the destruction of the real Roman pavements, affect a taste for the fictitious ones."

Mr. Smith in this appears to have been a prophet as well as an antiquary, and to have looked forward quite as successfully as backward; for the Royal Exchange *pavé* has already disappeared. A correspondent of the *Times* newspaper accuses it of having been a city job (as most public undertakings in that quarter undoubtedly and almost undisguisably are), and gives the following account of its concoction:—"In March last the Gresham Committee determined to lay the area of the Exchange with mosaic pavement. A young friend of mine immediately wrote to them, stating he was patenting an improvement in this art, but could only safely state verbally his invention, as the patent was not sealed. That letter this public committee never answered; and what is the result? They expend the funds intrusted to their charge on a 'gingerbread' production, which (lest the rain should wash it out of sight) I observe by your paper yesterday is 'finally carted away.' Now as to the effect on the public mind;—the ceiling and walls, decorated by Germans, universally admired; the pavement, decorated by Englishmen, carted away useless within a month of completion! Surely we deserve the reproach cast on us by foreigners in such matters," &c. We believe the rain penetrated and saturated every part of the preparation on which the mosaic was laid; and the consequence was an upheaving of the pattern, which rendered it any thing but distinct or elegant, or even recognisable, in dislocated fragments. It must, of course, be "carted away;" but we daresay another job will replace it, or something worse; for the city lords have queer folsks among their principal leaders. But to quit so ungracious a theme, Mr. Smith, in the conclusion of his essay, observes and hints:—

"All the Roman pavements hitherto laid

open by the cutting of railways have been destroyed, and a few only have been drawn and published. When the numerous railway bills now about to be brought into parliament are discussed, it would not be too trifling a matter for the authority of government to be exerted in making provision for the preservation of such Roman villas as may be discovered, until at least they have been properly examined, and the necessary plans and drawings made. In the mean time, antiquaries should exert themselves in their respective districts, keep a rigid watch upon the progress of the railways, and be prepared either to make drawings, or to report, without loss of time (the genius of destruction is swift and sure), such discoveries as may be made, either to the Society of Antiquaries, or to the British Archaeological Association."

The next paper describes some curious Romano-British remains in immense caves, near Settle, in Yorkshire, which well deserve to be further and most diligently explored—as they appear to be rich in relics of antiquity. Mr. Beale Post's discussion on the second landing-place of Caesar, read at the meeting of the British Archaeological Society, at Canterbury, concludes this *fasciculus* in a very satisfactory way:—Lymne has strong arguments in its favour. Much is to be gathered all over the inland coasts and flat marshes of Sheppy, Thanet, and the mainland, which will shew what the country was in Roman times, and how much geographically changed in its sea-line, estuaries, &c. since then.

*Nursery Rhymes, Tales, and Jingles.* London, J. Burns.

We said (*Lit. Gaz.* No. 1452) that we must return to this publication; as ancient and venerable critics in their second childhood must be prone, according to human nature, to revert to the lessons and impressions of their infancy. Mr. Halliwell and Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh have recently been in the nursery line, and varied considerably from the sixpenny gilt books of our early years. We will say they have pleased us much, but not more; for, with all our modern taste and improvements in decoration, there was something which delighted us more in that gingerbread appearance of the boards, which seemed to intimate that the intellectual treat within was of equal richness and raciness to the resembling treacly compound cake or hot-spiced nut. The gold in these days, too, was pure leaf—beaten, it is true, as many of its eaters were—but there were no fine chemical processes to precipitate a semblance of the precious metal upon the veritable publication, or the veritable comestible. We confess that the principal publishers of the present day have of late attempted to ornament their most important works in something like the same way; but they are (as a young dramatic lady said of the eclipse on Sunday) utter failures; and we would strenuously advise them to try again the favourite gaudy golden fashion of the productions which charmed their youth, and yet were sold as cheap as the cheap and worthless of our day. If the inside was no better than usual, the skin at least would be a real recommendation.

The volume before us opens with "pretty milk-maid" and "little lad," a taking composition, like Albert Durer refined, but not finished enough in the details [see maiden's right hand, &c.]. It, however, teaches us that we are to expect, what we find, some charming wood-carving, of true artistic style and simplicity, as we turn over the leaves. Mother Hubbard and her Dog are *comme il faut*; the ancient witch,

so well inclined to him, and he, the fine *gent*, caring nothing for the old lady. Three jovial huntsmen are of the German school, and very well grouped—they are destructives; not so the boy and girl feeding the robin (p. 11), who are conservatives in the best meaning of the term, and so is the sweet little girl employed in the same humane task at p. 7. Little Nell E. ti-coat is a pet little embellishment; and owls, sagacious creatures! pigeons, crows, herons, Jenny-wrens and pussy-cats, make arabesque borders far more loveable to people of our age and way of thinking than Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, Roman, or Middle-age combinations. Willy-boy (p. 25) is a delectable tail-piece to four lines; and Tommy Tucker is a fanciful singer for bread and butter. The Angler who caught only a frog is, like the prototype, a grand achievement; King Cole and his Fiddlers three, a scena; "Dance, little baby," clever; the Adjutant-bird, illustrating "Who comes here? A grenadier" (p. 46), superb; "One, two, buckle my shoe," a sweet lesson (p. 51); Little Miss Muffett, no bad example how spiders may be despised (before they are seen?); and "Little Jenny Baker, take her up and shake her," worthy of a five-guinea Annual; bonnet, bandeau, eyes, arms, attitude—nature and romance so combined, that any of the geny of the day who write with ease ("d— hard reading!"), might pen a respectable poem or tale upon them. We fancy we could ourselves! and in the most (dis-)approved modern style.

The golden title-page is quite a gem in its way: but it is time to leave the arts for the literature, on which we would submit some elaborate critical comments.

The choice and emendations of such productions are matters of nicety. The nature of the work, and the mental qualifications of those to whom it is addressed, should be well considered. Now the rhymes of our ancestors ought not to be altered without cause, or being improved. Can we say so of the Ram of Derby, of which it is written—

"The tail that grew on his back, sir,  
Was six yards and an ell;"

whereas rams' tails were of old dependant from the backs of the animals. Again, in "Who comes here? a grenadier," how much of the pith of the poetry is lost by substituting in the concluding line *stupid for drunken*—

"Got you gone,  
You stupid sot,"

destroys both point and moral.

"Rock-a-bye, baby" is a bad version, teaching infantile confusion not to be admired—

"Father's a nobleman, mother's a queen,  
And Betty's a lady, and wears a gold ring,  
And Johnny's a drummer, and drums for the king."

John Cook's little grey mare is also a version in which the *vis comica* is omitted. The penultimate stanza, here a-wanting, is the glory of the song:

"To every dog she left a bone,  
He, haw, hum;  
But the parson's dog was out of town!  
He, haw, hum!"

renders the *dénouement* of this immortal composition perfect, whilst in the present case it is bald and unmeaning. On the other hand, we must confess our regard for the happy loves of Robin Redbreast and Jenny Wren; so well contrasted with the coquetry and inconstancy of the "bold-faced jig" of another bard. Jenny is so great a favourite of ours, that we could not bear this blot upon her character.

But what comes over us? We have actually been half and fast asleep all the time we have been penning this notice. Little were we aware that the rhymes and jingles which always

sent us to bed (heaven knows how many long years ago!) still possessed the same soporific powers. So it is. Our last consciousness was:

"Oh, dear, what can the matter be!  
Two old women got up in an apple-tree;  
One came down,  
And the other stay'd up till Saturday."

Which in our mesmeric dose we were re-composing—

Oh, dear, what can the matter be!  
An old reviewer got into the nursery,  
And could not come out—  
Though he look'd about—till Saturday!

#### COL. SLEEMAN'S RAMBLES AND RECOLLECTIONS.

[Conclusion.]

In our No. 1452, we quoted some of the peculiar superstitions of the Eastern world: another remarkable one—and not the less remarkable for its resemblance to the *Mer-wolf* of Germany, and the *Loup-garou* of France—relates to the *Men-tigers* of India. A belief in a legend of this sort of humano-animal transformation is very general throughout the world, and applied to the animal the most destructive or dangerous in the locality where it prevails. The Sureemunt, an intelligent native and friend of the author, is the informant; and the latter says:

"He came out from Saugor to visit me at Dhamoree, and not reaching that place in time came on after me. He held Deoree under the Peshwa, as the Saugor chief held Saugor, for the payment of the public establishments kept up for the local administration. It yielded him about ten thousand pounds a year, and when we took possession of the country he got an estate in the Saugor district, in rent-free tenure, estimated at fifteen hundred pounds a year. This is equal to about six thousand pounds a year in England. The tastes of native gentlemen lead them always to expend the greater part of their incomes in the wages of trains of followers of all descriptions, and in horses, elephants, &c.; and labour and the subsistence of labour are about four times cheaper in India than in England. By the breaking up of public establishments, and consequent diminution of the local demand for agricultural produce, the value of land throughout all central India, after the termination of the Mahratta war in 1817, fell by degrees thirty per cent; and, among the rest, that of my poor friend the sureemunt. While I had the civil charge of the Saugor district, in 1831, I represented this case of hardship; and government, in the spirit of liberality which has generally characterised their measures in this part of India, made up to him the difference between what he actually received and what they had intended to give him; and he has ever since felt grateful to me. He is a very small man, not more than five feet high; but he has the handsomest face I have almost ever seen; and his manners are those of the most perfect native gentleman. He came to call upon me after breakfast, and the conversation turned upon the number of people that had of late been killed by tigers between Saugor and Deoree, his ancient capital, which lies about midway between Saugor and the Ner-budda river. One of his followers, who stood behind his chair, said, 'that when a tiger had killed one man he was safe, for the spirit of the man rode upon his head, and guided him from all danger. The spirit knew very well that the tiger would be watched for many days at the place where he had committed the homicide, and always guided him off to some other more secure place, where he killed other men without any risk to himself. He did not exactly know why the spirit of the man should

thus befriend the beast that had killed him; but,' added he, 'there is a mischief inherent in spirits; and the better the man the more mischievous is his ghost, if means are not taken to put him to rest.' This is the popular and general belief throughout India; and it is supposed, that the only sure mode of destroying a tiger who has killed many people is, to begin by making offerings to the spirits of his victims, and thereby depriving him of their valuable services! The belief that men are turned into tigers by eating of a root is no less general throughout India. The suremunt, on being asked by me what he thought of the matter, observed, 'There was no doubt much truth in what the man said; but he was himself of opinion, that the tigers which now infest the wood from Saugor to Deoree were of a different kind—in fact, that they were neither more nor less than men turned into tigers—a thing which took place in the woods of central India much more often than people were aware of. The only visible difference between the two,' added the suremunt, 'is, that the metamorphosed tiger has no tail, while the *bora*, or ordinary tiger, has a very long one. In the jungle about Deoree,' continued he, 'there is a root which, if a man eat of, he is converted into a tiger on the spot; and if in this state he can eat of another, he becomes a man again—a melancholy instance of the former of which,' said he, 'occurred, I am told, in my own father's family when I was an infant. His washerman, Rug-hoo, was, like all washermen, a great drunkard; and, being seized with a violent desire to ascertain what a man felt in the state of a tiger, he went one day to the jungle and brought home two of these roots, and desired his wife to stand by with one of them, and the instant she saw him assume the tiger's shape, to thrust it into his mouth. She consented; the washerman ate his root, and became instantly a tiger; but his wife was so terrified at the sight of her old husband in this shape, that she ran off with the antidote in her hand. Poor old Rug-hoo took to the woods, and there ate a good many of his old friends from the neighbouring villages; but he was at last shot and recognised from the circumstance of his having no tail. You may be quite sure,' concluded Suremunt, 'when you hear of a tiger without a tail, that it is some unfortunate man who has eaten of that root—and of all the tigers he will be found the most mischievous.' How my friend had satisfied himself of the truth of this story I know not, but he religiously believes it, and so do all his attendants and mine; and out of a population of thirty thousand people in the town of Saugor, not one would doubt the story of the washerman if he heard it.

"I was one day talking with my friend the rajah of Myhere, on the road between Jubbulpore and Mirzapore, on the subject of the number of men who had been lately killed by tigers at the Kutra Pass on that road, and the best means of removing the danger. 'Nothing,' said the rajah, 'could be more easy or more cheap than the destruction of these tigers, if they were of the ordinary sort; but the tigers that kill men by wholesale, as these do, are, you may be sure, men themselves converted into tigers by the force of their science; and such animals are of all the most unmanageable.' 'And how is it, rajah sahib, that these men convert themselves into tigers?' 'Nothing,' said he, 'is more easy than this to persons who have once acquired the science; but how they learn it, or what it is, we unlettered men know not. There was once a high-priest of a large temple, in this very valley of Myhere, who

was in the habit of getting himself converted into a tiger by the force of this science, which he had thoroughly acquired. He had a necklace, which one of his disciples used to throw over his neck the moment the tiger's form became fully developed. He had, however, long given up the practice, and all his old disciples had gone off on their pilgrimages to distant shrines, when he was one day seized with a violent desire to take his old form of the tiger. He expressed the wish to one of his new disciples, and demanded whether he thought he might rely upon his courage to stand by and put on the necklace. 'Assuredly you may,' said the disciple; 'such is my faith in you, and in the God we serve, that I fear nothing!' The high priest upon this put the necklace into his hand with the requisite instructions, and forthwith began to change his form. The disciple stood trembling in every limb, till he heard him give a roar that shook the whole edifice, when he fell flat upon his face, and dropped the necklace on the floor. The tiger bounded over him, and out at the door; and infested all the roads leading to the temple for many years afterwards.' 'Do you think, rajah sahib, that the old high-priest is one of the tigers at the Kutra Pass?' 'No, I do not; but I think that they may be all men who have become embued with a little too much of the high-priest's science—when men once acquire this science they can't help exercising it, though it be to their own ruin and that of others.' 'But, supposing them to be ordinary tigers, what is the simple plan you propose to put a stop to their depredations, rajah sahib?' 'I propose,' said he, 'to have the spirits that guide them propitiated by proper prayers and offerings; for the spirit of every man or woman who has been killed by a tiger rides upon his head, or runs before him, and tells him where to go to get prey, and to avoid danger. Get some of the Gonds, or wild people from the jungles, who are well skilled in these matters—give them ten or twenty rupees, and bid them go and raise a small shrine, and there sacrifice to these spirits.' The Gonds will tell them that they shall, on this shrine, have regular worship, and good sacrifices of fowls, goats, and pigs, every year at least, if they will but relinquish their offices with the tigers, and be quiet. If this is done, I pledge myself,' said the rajah, 'that the tigers will soon get killed themselves, or cease from killing men. If they do not, you may be quite sure that they are not ordinary tigers, but men turned into tigers, or that the Gonds have appropriated all you gave them to their own use, instead of applying it to conciliate the spirits of the unfortunate people!'

There is a very strange history of epidemic diseases, and disasters, and deaths, provoked by non-observance of certain religious rites, and especially by incensing *Daney*, a goddess incorporated with small-pox, and worshipped and feared partly as the deity and partly as the malady itself. The custom of driving scape-goats out of cities to carry off pestilence with them is generally resorted to, and its efficacy firmly believed. We are sorry we can only refer to this,—Chapter xxv. vol. i.

In a former part of this review we alluded to the difficulties which beset the administration of the laws, and in accordance with our half-promise to take further notice of it, beg to quote the following:

On riding from Dholepore, our author tells us: 'I passed through an encampment of camels taking rude iron from some mines in the hills to the south towards Agra. They waited here within the frontier of a native state



for a pass from the Agra custom-house, lest any one should, after they enter our frontier, pretend that they were going to smuggle it, and thus get them into trouble. 'Are you not,' said I, 'afraid to remain here so near the ravines of the Chumbul, where thieves are said to be so numerous?' 'Not at all,' replied they. 'I suppose thieves do not think it worth while to steal rude iron?' 'Thieves, sir, think it worth their while to steal any thing they can get; but we do not fear them much here.' 'Where, then, do you fear them much?' 'We fear them when we get into the company's territories.' 'And how is this, when we have good police establishments, and the Dhopleore people none?' 'When the Dhopleore people get hold of a thief, they make him disgorge all that he has got of our property for us, and they confiscate all the rest that he has for themselves, and cut off his nose or his hands, and turn him adrift to deter others. You, on the contrary, when you get hold of a thief worry us to death in the prosecution of your courts; and when we have proved the robbery to your satisfaction, you leave all this ill-gotten wealth to his family, and provide him with good food and clothing yourselves, while he works for you a couple of years on the roads. The consequence is, that here fellows are afraid to rob a traveller if they find him at all on his guard, as we generally are; while in your districts they rob us where and when they like.' 'But, my friends, you are sure to recover what we do get of your property from the thieves.' 'Not quite sure of that neither,' said they; 'for the greater part is generally absorbed on its way back to us through the officers of your court; and we would always rather put up with the first loss than run the risk of a greater by prosecution, if we happen to get robbed within the company's territories.' The loss and annoyance to which prosecutors and witnesses are subject in our courts are a source of very great evil to the country. They enable police-officers every where to grow rich upon the concealment of crimes. The man who has been robbed will bribe them to conceal the robbery, that he may escape the further loss of the prosecution in our courts, generally very distant; and the witnesses will bribe them to avoid attending to give evidence; the whole village communities bribe them, because every man feels that they have the power of getting him summoned to the court in some capacity or other if they like; and that they will certainly like to do so if not bribed. The obstacles which our system opposes to the successful prosecution of robbers of all denominations and descriptions deprive our government of all popular support in the administration of criminal justice; and this is considered every where to be the worst, and indeed the only radically bad feature of our government. No magistrate hopes to get a final conviction against one in four of the most atrocious gang of robbers and murderers of his district, and his only resource is in the security-laws, which enable him to keep them in a jail under a requisition of security for short periods. To this an idle or apathetic magistrate will not have recourse; and under him these robbers have a free license. In England, a judicial acquittal does not send back the culprit to follow the same trade in the same field as in India; for the published proceedings of the court bring down upon him the indignation of society—the moral and religious feelings of his fellow-men are arrayed against him; and from these salutary checks no flaw in the indictment can save him. Not so in India. There no moral or religious feel-

ings interpose to assist or to supply the deficiencies of the penal law. Provided he eats, drinks, smokes, marries, and makes his offerings to his priest according to the rules of his caste, the robber and the murderer incurs no odium in the circle in which he moves, either religious or moral, and this is the only circle for whose feelings he has any regard."

Such statements give rise to serious reflections, and surely call for remedies from the powers that be, whether in Government or the Court of Directors. A rising tribe or sect are thus described:

"The Jâts are descendants of the Getae, and were people of very low caste, or rather of no caste at all among the Hindoos; and they are now trying to raise themselves by abstaining from eating and killing animals. Among Hindoos this is every thing; a man of low caste is a man who 'sub kooch khats,' sticks at nothing in the way of eating; and a man of high caste is a man who abstains from eating any thing but vegetable or farinaceous food: if at the same time he abstains from using in his cook-room all woods but one, and has that one washed before he uses it, he is canonised. Having attained to military renown and territorial dominion, in the usual way, by robbery, the Jâts naturally enough seek the distinction of high caste to enable them the better to enjoy their position in society."

At the time that we are tracing electricity by sounds in bars of iron, it is worth while to notice an Indian gardener's idea of it:

"One day, in the middle of the season of the rains, I asked my gardener, while walking with him over my grounds, how it was that some of the fine clusters of bamboos had not yet begun to throw out their shoots. 'We have not yet had a thunder-storm, sir,' replied the gardener. 'What in the name of God has the thunder-storm to do with the shooting of the bamboos?' asked I, in amazement. 'I don't know, sir,' said he; 'but certain it is, that no bamboos begin to throw out their shoots well till we get a good deal of thunder and lightning.' The thunder and lightning came, and the bamboo shoots soon followed in abundance. It might have been a mere coincidence; or the tall bamboos may bring down from the passing clouds and convey to the roots the electric fluid they require for nourishment, or for conductors of nourishment.\* In the Isle of France, people have a notion that the mushrooms always come up best after a thunder-storm. Electricity has certainly much more to do in the business of the world than we are yet aware of in the animal, mineral, and vegetable developments."

Of Colonel Sleeman's most important topics, ably handled and pointed out for remedial measures, we have not felt called upon to take much notice, because each of them would require more discussion than we could give to the whole. But we seriously recommend what he has written on the employment of capital, on transit-duties, on agriculture and the soil (declared to be declining in fertility), on public establishments, on police, on tenures, on trade, on taxes, on the subdivision of land, on the military service, and on similar inquiries, to the best attention of every class of readers. They will find much novelty and information both in his researches and remarks. As also in his striking portraits of a lady whose son

\* "It is not perhaps generally known, though it deserves to be so, that the bamboo seeds only once, and dies immediately after seeding. All bamboos from the same seed die at the same time, wherever they may have been planted. The life of the common large bamboo is about fifty years."

has made some noise in our own political and judicial circles—the Begum Sombre, of the late Emperor of Delhi, and of others. For our own part, we take leave of the work, which has gratified us so much, frankly confessing that our review, prolonged as it is, does but scanty justice to Col. Sleeman's publication.

#### *British Almanack and Companion for 1845.*

London, C. Knight and Co.

For utility this Almanack has justly established for itself the highest reputation, which the volume for the ensuing year fully supports. All the usual information looked for in such sources is carefully supplied and arranged, besides much of a miscellaneous nature not commonly to be met with for reference among its contemporaries. The Companion is also filled with much useful matter relating to statistics, legislation, chronology, and other topics of inquiry. The first paper, on "The Ecclesiastical Calendar," by Prof. A. de Morgan, is both curious and valuable; and the account of railways and abstracts of parliamentary documents ably compiled. The notice of public improvements (?), as has hitherto been the case, is a judicious and well-written view of a number of edifices either completed or having made much progress since last year. In the obituary, we observe the name of an artist and author, which by some accident escaped us, viz. that of Henry Sass, so well known in our schools. He died on the 21st of June.

#### *The Naturalist's Pocket Almanack for 1845.*

London, Van Voorst.

This little book of 32 printed pages, besides interpolations of ruled blank leaves for notes, contains, for the most part, instead of the usual saints' days, records of past events, &c., of the almanack, the meetings of the numerous scientific societies of the metropolis; also the naturalist's calendar, tables of the arrival of birds, appearance of insects, flowering of plants, &c.: altogether a most useful compilation for reference.

*On Landed Property and the Economy of Estates, &c.* By David Low, Esq. 8vo, pp. 680. Longmans.

The worthy Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh is so universally known for his practical experience and general information on all subjects connected with the science it has been the study of his life to develop, and its object to improve in a country where it has at least made as much progress as in any other on the face of the globe, that it would be an impertinence in us to advertise his skill and ability. In this solid volume he has collected almost every thing applicable to the important interests at stake on the enlightened cultivation of the British soil; and has given ample instructions on the matters in relation to the great end he has principally in view. Resembling the late Mr. Loudon in the accuracy of details, he has upon such data founded a code of illustration, which, once carefully perused, it would indeed be wonderful if it did not lead to extensive results, and teach those concerned to enlarge and expand the agricultural resources of the country, and significantly improve the condition of landlord, tenant, and labourer, throughout the land.

*Sermons.* By T. E. Hankinson, M.A., Minister of St. Matthew's, Denmark Hill. 2 vols. 8vo. London, J. Hatchard and Son; Cambridge, Deighton and Sons.

EDITED by his brothers, these volumes contain sermons and poems by an amiable, pious, and gifted individual. The former are of genuine



Christian anxiety for the eternal happiness of his flock, and the latter, including Seasonian prizes, &c., without rising into the higher regions of genius, display the same good feelings and tempered love of his fellow-creatures. Though, perhaps, not likely to make much way with the public at large, we should suppose the work would be most welcome to those who attended his ministry.

*Elements of Logic, &c.* By H. P. Tappan. Pp. 461. New York and London, Wiley and Putnam.

MR. TAPPAN is anxious to begin at, if not before, the beginning of reasoning; in short, to get at primitive or first truths. There is much ability displayed in his work; which is, nevertheless, rather obscure in parts. We may, however, say, in a word, that his logic well deserves the logical consideration of logicians. There is much material for thought in it, and some new and original ideas.

*A History of the Protestant American Church in America.* By S. Wilberforce, M.A., &c. &c. 12mo, pp. 456. London, J. Burns.

THE title of this work and the name of its author, the eminent Archdeacon of Surrey, vouch for its value to the religious world, and above all, to the members of the episcopalian church. The rev. writer has obtained information from many of the best-informed persons in America and at home; and from the materials thus furnished has given an interesting historical account of the first settlers across the Atlantic, and of the descent of their doctrines and establishments to the present day. He has touched only incidentally on other sects or persuasions; but has warmly pointed to the necessity of infusing instruction and Christianity among the neglected children of the coloured race.

*I Promessi Sposi.* By Alessandro Manzoni. 2 vols. 12mo. London, J. Burns.

EXTREMELY neat in its appearance, with some pretty embellishments, and altogether by its externals, we are yet more obliged to the publisher for affording us the first entire translation (and at the same time a very good one) of this deservedly popular tale. Its interest is increased, by this laudable act; and we have Manzoni unobscured by false taste or book-making conveniences.

*The History of Etruria.* By Mrs. Hamilton Gray. Part II, pp. 442. London, J. Hatchard and Son.

IN this Part Mrs. Gray continues her diligent research, and treats of the founding of Alba Longa by Turrhenia; and of Roma from Alba Longa. Thus, from the period of Romulus, she conducts us through the rule of Numa, the Tarquin dynasties, the sway of Mastarna, Lars Porcenna, and Lars Tolumnius, &c.; and from the Roman annals reflects all the light there is upon Etrurian history. The downfall of Veii concludes this Part, which is replete with valuable information, from about the year 750 B.C.

*The Gambler's Wife, a Novel.* By the Author of "The Young Prima Donna," &c. Belle of the Family, &c. London, Newby.

THERE is so much of good and kindly feeling displayed throughout these volumes, that we have not the heart to be severe, scarcely to be just. But truth must out. The work, then, is written in the deepest spirit of romance; love, hate, sorrow, remorse, in short, almost every passion is developed in the course of the tale. The language, however, frequently falls short, and fails to convey the author's meaning; and thus the most harrowing events sound like high-

born sentimentality, from want of words sufficiently powerful to give them force. The story has been the theme of many a tale of woe; but the finale of the gambler is decidedly original.

*A Manual of Elementary Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.* By George Fownes, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 566. London, Churchill.

IN a recent notice of a prize-essay by Mr. Fownes we took our leave of the author hoping he may do better things, of which we said he was very capable. We scarcely expected that our hope would have been realised and our opinion borne out so speedily. The volume before us fully establishes the industry and talents of Mr. Fownes. Although purporting to be only an outline of the general principles of the science, and a history of the more important among the very numerous bodies which chemical investigations have made known, it will be found by the student as, indeed more, useful than a more extended, or what would be considered a more complete, treatise. It has been compiled with a view to a practical acquirement of this interesting science in conformity with the arrangement of, or as a class-book for, the author's lectures. The plan adopted is simple, and, to our minds, the most efficient and best suited to instruct and to engage the attention of the learner, namely, facts before theories. The work, illustrated with numerous good wood-engravings, has our full approbation. We commend Mr. Fownes for modesty, tact, ability, and for a thorough acquaintance with the principles, the established truths, and the recent discoveries, of chemistry. The former two qualities are evident in the preface and general arrangement of the manual; and the latter two conspicuous in the treatment of the "general principles of chemical philosophy," and of "organic chemistry."

*The History of the Defection of the United Netherlands from the Spanish Empire.* 12mo, pp. 532. Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

A CONDENSED translation from Schiller by Lieut. E. B. Eastwick, and dedicated to the worthy Sir Charles Forbes, this is a solid, and ought to be a popular, history. There is a simplicity about it, and a foreign air, which give it a naive effect; and the events are so plainly related that they make a far deeper impression than if wrought up with dramatic fine writing.

THIS Part concludes with the departure of the Duchess of Parma from the Netherlands (August 1585); and from his commencement (at the beginning to the end) the author has bestowed great pains in authenticating facts, and consulted the most esteemed preceding authorities for the sake of rendering his work more complete and deserving of general acceptance. We see no London publisher's name upon it; or would more distinctly offer it the recommendation it so truly merits.

*Life in Athens in the Time of Pericles, illustrative of Ancient and Modern Democracy.* From the German of T. H. von Vessenberg. Pp. 289. London, W. E. Painter.

A LITTLE Germanised, and mixed with strange familiarities in dialogue, this volume conveys a popular idea of the society of Athens as it could be drawn from its authors and historians. But how far such gaudies may be from the reality it is not for us now to surmise: enough that, without entering into any philosophical view of his subject, M. von Vessenberg has put into an agreeable form much of the information we have been accustomed to receive from graver sources.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Tuesday Nov. 25.—Mr. Murebison, president, in the chair. Read: "An account, by Lieut. Selby, I.N., of his ascent of the Kurán in the 'Assyria' steamer." The secretary prefaced the reading of this paper by observing that it was one of particular interest, as shewing what might be done by an enterprising spirit in conjunction with professional ability. The Kurán rises in the Zerd-i Koh mountain, near Isphahan, and, after traversing the valleys of the Bochtyari mountains, emerges from the hills three miles N.E. of Shuster, whence it flows in a S.W. direction to the sea by a direct and an indirect channel. At about two-thirds of the way from the sea towards Shuster, the river is traversed by a bund: at a place called Ahwas. Up to this spot the "Euphrates" steamer had ascended in 1836, when it was deemed impracticable to proceed farther. This bund, however, Lieut. Selby succeeded in passing in March 1842. "Having pushed for the bund," says this officer, "the whole power of steam was unavailing, and twice was the vessel driven back. Finding steam alone unavailing, I sent a large hawser to the opposite bank, and by the application of tackle forced the passage, which till then had been supposed to offer an insurmountable obstacle to the perfect navigation of this river." Proceeding onwards, the town of Bund-i-Kis was reached; where an artificial canal, the Auh-i-Gargar, enters the stream. This spot is 35 miles from Ahwas; and here the Diáfal river falls into the Kurán. Ascending the canal, the steamer came to within a mile of Shuster, where a bund prevented farther progress, though boats go up into the town. Having dropped down again to the confluence, the Kurán itself was ascended to within five miles. After which, the Diáfal was navigated to beyond Kalah Bunder, which is about 13 miles from the town of Diáfal. The waters getting low compelled the traveller to return, but not until he had completed his survey of these rivers, which, easily navigated as they are now proved to be, and penetrating into the very heart of the southern province of Persia, where the climate is admirable, the soil fertile, and the inhabitants particularly well-disposed, cannot fail to offer a fine field for the extension of our commerce in the East. Wood for the steamers is every where abundant, and, together with provisions, remarkably cheap. The ascent to Shuster from Mohammara by the Auh-i-Gargar can be effected in three days by such a vessel as the "Assyria," and in two and a half by such steamers as are now built. The paper was a long one, and could only be read in part. Shuster, which contains a population of 8000, was described in detail, and the good feeling of the inhabitants highly extolled. General Monteith, who had himself surveyed that country and knew it well, favoured the meeting with some interesting details.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Wednesday Nov. 26.—The president, Mr. Warburton, in the chair. A paper was read "On the geology of Gibraltar," by Mr. James Smith of Jordan Hill. The great rocky masses terminating Europe on the S.W. and Africa on the N.W., and cut through by the straits of Gibraltar, consist of siliceous sandstones associated with limestone, shale, chert, and coal, all apparently of the eolitic formation. The Gibraltar limestone contains casts of *terobranchia fimbria* and *T. conica*, species found in Britain in the lower eolite. The covering of the older rocks consists of soil, river alluvium, post-tertiary

marine sands and local patches of diluvium. Wherever the covering is removed, the surface of the rock beneath is seen to be water-worn. The rock of Gibraltar is 1470 feet high. Its southern extremity is marked by a triple series of terraces and inland cliffs formed by the sea at former levels; its northern terminates in a perpendicular cliff. The elevated part is divided into three distinct eminences, the effects of different local upheavals. The northern of these (the rock gun) does not appear to have undergone any derangement in its stratification since its first upheaval, though it must have been subjected to many elevations and depressions of level. Its older beds (those of the limestone) dip W. at an angle of 20°, and these formed since the elevation are nearly horizontal, being in their natural position. In this state the whole of the rock must have remained for a lengthened period, until a second upheaval broke it across, leaving the northern portion in its original position, but lifting the whole of the southern 20° more, so that its beds which formerly dipped 20° W., now dip 40°, and the fresh deposits, formerly horizontal, 20°. On these deposits, others, formed after the upheaval, rest unconformably. A third upheaval in the same direction, but still further to the south, lifted the rock then about 20° more, leaving the northern and middle hills in their former positions, but inclining the strata to the south to 60°. Thus we have four distinct epochs, and fragments remain of the deposits formed during each of them; and at Martin's Cave the whole four may be seen in juxtaposition. Immediately under O'Hara's tower, the highest peak, the inclination of the beds to the west is nearly 80°, and in short way to the south of it they are vertical. Under this point there is, at the height of about 50 feet, a sea-worn cave, with beds of sandstone sloping inwards 11°, and proving at least one other disturbance in addition to those enumerated. Subsequent to these great disturbing changes were a series of elevations and depressions, indicated by raised beaches and raised sea-bottoms at different levels, and by the surface of the rock perforated by lithodomi, and sea-worn to the very summit, indicating that the amount of change of level in these comparatively modern times, for the fossils in these deposits are in every case identical with species now living in the neighbouring seas, exceeded the height of the mountain, or 1470 feet. There are evidences also of a series of movements of depression. All these changes must have preceded the historical period, as previous to the last change the rock of Gibraltar must have been an island, of which there is no record. The upheaving forces must have been deep-seated, as there are no eroded igneous rocks near. (continued)

**ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.** (continued)  
Nov. 27. First meeting of the session.—Adm. Sir C. Malcolm, pres., in the chair. Read a paper by Chevalier Schomburgk. This intelligent traveller combined in one memoir a history of the tribes inhabiting Guiana, consisting of Arawaks, Warraos, Caribs, Acauaws, Macusis, Aracunas, Wapishianas, Atoris, Tarumas, Woyawais, Maopityans, Pianaghotto, and Drios. Their united numbers amount to 6850. The Atoris are nearly extinct, there being not more than forty of pure blood. The Maopityans count only fourteen men, eleven women, eight boys, and six girls. They were formerly divided into two settlements, but they are now living united in one great circular hut, isolated from all others, their nearest neighbours being the Woyawais to the south, and the Tarumas of

the Essequibo to the west. The form of the Guiana native hut marks the tribe by which it is raised; and while that of the Warrao, Arawak, and Carib is a mere shed, the houses of the Macusis and Wapishianas are frequently built of mud, surmounted by a roof of a pointed form of almost Eastern character, and thatched with palm-leaves. Each tribe has its own hunting-ground, and each family its own plantation. Although the same hut may be occupied by more families than one, each has its separate furniture. Marriage is not accompanied with any religious rites. They are betrothed in infancy, and the little lord is bound to assist the family of his wife till she arrives at womanhood. The child is named by the piaman, or conjuror, who receives a present of considerable value, and the strength of the incantations which he pronounces on that occasion, in a dark hut, corresponds with that of the fee. When the boys verge from childhood they are subjected to severe trials as a test of their courage; such as being put into a bag with stinging ants, being lacerated in their breasts with the teeth of the wild hog, or the beak of the toucan. The girls are deprived of their long hair, and placed in a hammock slung under the roof of the hut, where they are exposed to incessant smoke, and subjected to strict fastings. Chevalier Schomburgk concluded his valuable memoir by deploring, in forcible language, the rapid extinction of some of these interesting tribes, and by expressing his belief that without the aid of such a society as the London Ethnological Society, and of other kindred societies, the knowledge of the physical and moral history of many nations of man would assuredly be lost. The paper was extensively and beautifully illustrated by characteristic drawings, the work of Mr. Goodall, the artist to the expedition of which Chevalier Schomburgk had the charge. There was a living illustration in the person of an interesting Macusi youth. (continued)

## PARIS LETTER.

Paris, 23d Nov. 1844.  
Academy of Sciences: sittings of 11th and 18th Nov.—M. Cole forwarded half-hourly meteorological observations made at Alten (Finmark), from the 21st Oct. 1842, to the 21st Dec. 1843. On the 16th Aug. 1843, between 6<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> and 9<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> P.M., a storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, burst over the town, passing from south to east-north-east, to the great astonishment of this part of the world, where such an occurrence is a great rarity. The time elapsing between the flash and the thunder was at first from 35 to 40 seconds, then from 25 to 30, and afterwards from 85 to 90. Thunder was also heard on the 13th Aug. 1844. The last summer was, comparatively with former years, very hot; the thermometer rose to +28.5° C.—very high for this locality, especially when remembered that in winter it descends to -27°.

M. Nickles saw at Benfeld (Lower Rhine), about 9 o'clock in the evening of the 10th Sept. last, a meteor apparently as large as Venus. In a few moments it seemed to fall vertically, with an increased speed and enlarged in volume. It disappeared behind a range of mountains. Its apparent diameter was from four to five centimeters: its light bluish and very vivid, resembling metallic incandescence.

M. Fatun, at Vals, about 7<sup>h</sup> 30<sup>m</sup> P.M., Oct. 8th, observed a meteor as brilliant as Jupiter. Its direction was from south-south-west to north-north-east. It left behind a short luminous train of sparks.

M. Giraud, at Parcé-sur-Sarthe, on the 27th Oct., saw a globe of fire passing from east to west, as large as the moon. It lasted from two to three seconds; an explosion was heard at the moment of its disappearance.

M. Duplessy communicated that, on the 1st Nov., at Paris, he observed in rain-water, which fell that morning, phosphorescent appearances. The rain-drops, falling on the ground, produced sparks, accompanied by a kind of crackling sound, which left behind them a very marked smell of phosphorus. He cited, as a witness, Dr. Morel-Deville, who had noticed the same peculiarities.

M. Andraud submitted a working model of his new system of locomotion by compressed air. The operation is just the reverse of the English atmospheric principle. Instead of a piston traversing the interior of a rigid tube, drawn on by exhaustion of the air in front of it, the piston, if so it may be called, two rollers connected with the carriage pressing externally the sides of a flexible tube together, is to be driven on by air forced behind it into the tube, to be composed of cotton and India-rubber!!

M. D'Orbigny read a memoir, the title of which was, "Recherches sur les lois qui président à la distribution géographique des mollusques côtiers marins."—The laws of distribution are to be deduced from three combined influences—currents, temperature, and coast-configuration; and reduced to two opposing actions—the one, currents, which tend to spread species independent of temperature; the other, more general, temperature and coast-form, restraining and congregating molluscs within limits more or less large. The following were palæontological deductions from these laws drawn by M. D'Orbigny, and applied to the tertiary formations:—1. Two neighbouring seas, communicating with each other, but separated by a cape stretching towards the pole, may have their fauna distinct. 2. There may exist at the same time, by the action of the temperature alone, in the same sea and on the same continent, distinct faunas, according to the different zones of temperature. 3. Under the same zone of temperature, upon neighbouring coasts of the same continent, currents may determine particular fauna. 4. A fauna distinct from that of the nearest continent may exist in an archipelago when insulated by currents. 5. The coastline alone may vary the fauna of neighbouring coasts. 6. When the same species are found over an immense extent of latitude, in the same basin, currents should be considered as the cause. 7. Identical species, in two neighbouring basins, betoken intercommunication. 8. The greatest affluents have absolutely no influence on the composition of neighbouring marine fauna; thus all deductions drawn from them, in regard to the tertiary basins, become illusory.

M. Dumas presented a memoir by MM. Rodier and A. Becquerel, containing the results of their researches on the composition of the blood in health and in sickness. Four general influences affect the healthy blood. The chief is sex; the other three, less important, are age, constitution, and food. Sex not only exhibits a difference in the composition of blood in the healthy state, but also in that of sick persons. To arrive at certain conclusions, therefore, the blood of a man in health should be compared with that of a man in sickness; and similarly woman's with woman's. The alterations in the blood by disease were classed under eight general laws, and minutely described.

M. Natterer has recently liquefied the protoxide of nitrogen simply by means of a small



iron pump. Liquefaction takes place (as already known), at a pressure of 50 atmospheres, at a temperature of  $+15^{\circ}$ . The liquid is very sweet, very fluent, about  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the volume of the gas which furnished it. It is retained in a liquid state for several hours at the ordinary atmospheric pressure; the small quantity which volatilises preserves the other portion. Its temperature is extremely low. M. Natterer values it at  $-115^{\circ}$ . When a metal wire is put into it, a noise is produced like the hissing of red-hot iron in contact with water. The smallest quantity dropped on the skin causes destruction of the point touched, and sharp pain. M. Natterer, with about 4000 strokes of the piston of his apparatus, obtains a quarter of a pound of the liquefied gas. He is attempting the liquefaction of other gases.

M. Lassaigne, from chemical analysis, asserts that the "pretended anthropolith" of the gypsum quarries of Pantin is a human skeleton of recent date.

#### LITERARY AND LEARNED

##### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Nov. 21.—The following degrees were conferred:—

*Masters of Arts*.—W. J. Garnett, Christ Church; Rev. A. Coote, Brasenose College.  
*Bachelors of Arts*.—W. P. C. Butt, Trinity College, grand compounder; S. J. Butler, New College; J. Cawood, St. Edmund Hall; J. A. Scott, Balliol Coll.; H. D. Harper, Jesus College; J. H. Jenkinson, Christ Church; A. Roberts and F. Palmer, Brasenose Coll.; C. P. Good, Exeter College; H. M. Walker, Oriel College; J. A. Leakey, Queen's College.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR

##### THE ENSUING WEEK:—

*Monday*.—Entomological, 8 P.M.; British Architects, 8 P.M.; Chemical, 8 P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.  
*Tuesday*.—Linnean, 8 P.M.; Horticultural, 9 P.M.  
*Wednesday*.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.; Geological, 8 P.M.  
*Thursday*.—Zoological, 3 P.M.; Royal, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.  
*Friday*.—Botanical, 8 P.M.  
*Saturday*.—Asiatic, 2 P.M.; Westminster Medical, 8 P.M.

#### FINE ARTS.

Catlin's North American Indian Portfolio. *Hunting Scenes and Amusements*. London, G. Catlin; Wiley and Putnam.

MR. CATLIN may be designated, *par excellence*, the Historian of the Red race of men; of which the scattered relics remain among the rocky mountains and the wide prairies of America. Having fitted himself for this labour by long residence among them, and by bringing away copious memorials of their modes of existence, he first gave us that perfect idea of them which was found in his books; and then, as it were, clinched the impression by those public exhibitions which in actual effect realised his descriptions. But still the latter were but transitory: by this work he has made them permanent. Notwithstanding the wreck and disappearance of many a tribe of American Indians, they will still live in these pages; they will last, and be the record of the Extirminated.

The author's reputation stands on such high grounds that it would be a sheer waste of praise to enter minutely into the attractions of this splendid production. There are twenty-five subjects from Mr. Catlin's own drawings, admirably and faithfully lithographed by Day and Haghe. They are twenty-five inches by eighteen; affording ample space for the delineation of Indian ornaments, embroideries, symbols, and other characteristic peculiarities; as well as distinct likenesses of their forms and features, even in the various disguises and distor-

tions of their games and dances. After a native group of Osage warrior, Iroquois (now almost extinct), and Pawnee female; plate 2 is a spirited representation of the buffalo; plate 3, wild horses at play; and plates 4, 5, 6, and 7, the chase and capture of these animals. Plate 8 is a grotesque but curiously interesting group engaged in the buffalo-dance, a national pastime partaking of a religious nature; and (for it would be needless to mention every picture) then follow snow-shoe dancing, bear-dancing, attack of the grizzly bear, ball-play dancing (a remarkably picturesque scene), and others equally singular and striking. The manner in which they are done, from first to last, is all that could be wished; and we seem, in an hour's pleasing survey of these pages, to have become intimate with the animal and human life of a vast continent; distinguishing Choctaws, Sioux, Assiniboin, Mandau, &c. from each other, and partaking in their wild exploits in the procuring of food, and their stern resolves on every emergency. The force of their missiles is very extraordinary; their cunning and their courage, their dexterity with the lasso, and their endurance of fatigue and privation, and their acuteness of sense, above all, are wonderful. The contrast of the children of the savage world with the children of civilisation suggests many reflections; and yet as we must prefer the latter, there are yet some rude qualities belonging to the former which it might be wished could be engrafted on our refinements. Mr. Catlin's book is well calculated to inspire reflections of this kind, whilst it delights the eye and informs the understanding.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

SIR GORE OUSELEY, BART. K.C. G.C.H. &c.

MEN who fill a prominent and distinguished place in society—such is the busy stir of our times and pursuits—pass away almost without note. Sir Gore Ouseley died on Monday the 18th, nearly a fortnight ago, at his seat, Hall Barn Park, so frequently the scene of high and royal entertainments—the worthy owner enjoying the privilege of being ranked among the private friends of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and having him for a guest. Sir Gore was born in 1770, and was the second son of Ralph Ouseley, Esq. by Miss Holland of Limerick: his brother, the late Sir William Ouseley, Knt. who died at Boulogne, was, we believe, his senior. Both were eminent as oriental, and particularly as Persian, scholars and travellers, Sir Gore being our minister-plenipotentiary to that country during the important negotiations of 1810. His baronetcy is of the date of 1808; and in 1806 he had married the daughter of John Whitelock, Esq. The present Frederick Arthur Gore, born in 1826, who succeeds to his title and estate, was in very childhood remarkable for precocious musical talent, almost, if not quite, as extraordinary as any upon record. He produced the score of an entire opera at an age when his contemporaries might be learning to spell. We are not aware whether or not he has continued to cultivate the science. Sir Gore was honoured with national knighthoods by the Shah of Persia, and the Emperor of Russia at St. Petersburg, whither he proceeded at the end of his Persian embassy. He was a lover and patron of letters, and member—and long on the council—of the Royal Society of Literature, as well as other learned and scientific bodies.

SIR AUGUSTUS WALL CALCOTT, R.A.

SEVERAL months ago we announced the hopeless state of this admired landscape-painter, one

of the most eminent that has ever graced the English school; and it is now our melancholy task to record, that the final termination, so long anticipated, took place on Monday, when Sir Augustus died at his residence, Kensington Gravel Pits, aged 65. The purity of his style was often finely contrasted with the meretricious, only too common in our annual exhibitions, and most of his productions for years past (such as his *Views on the Scheldt*, and others of the same class) rank, in truth and execution, with the highest pictures of the great Dutch and Flemish masters, and in feeling beyond the majority of them, which bring enormous prices in the sales of the day. Out of the circle of the arts, Sir A. Calcott was an example of gentlemanly manners and attainments, not always found united with professional genius and particular application. Since the shock he received in the loss of his distinguished lady, he had not recovered health or serenity of mind to enable him to mix again with artistical pursuits or the reliefs of society. He will be truly lamented by the Academy and by numerous attached friends.

#### SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

##### BUENOS AYRES.

(The position of this extensive country has of late challenged so much speculation, in consequence of events which have taken place and changes which are threatened, that we feel a pleasure in publishing a letter we have received from an observant friend on the spot. It appears to us to possess more practical information than we have reaped from any previous source.—*Ed. L. G.*)

THE province of Buenos Ayres is one vast pampa or plain, with but little to vary the scene. In the vicinity of the city the quintas form an agreeable variety; and to the extent of from five to seven leagues you meet with small towns or villages. For instance, to the north you have the villages of San Isidro and La Punta on the banks of the river; to the west, the village of San Jose de Flores; to the south, about fifteen leagues, the town of Charcomune, and so on: but beyond these, human habitations are few and far between. At some 20 or 30 miles distance, on the route to any town, you find post-houses, whose obligation is to furnish travellers with horses and a guide to the next post, paying at the rate of (sixpence or) a real per horse; but these cannot be obtained without first shewing your license and your passport. If travelling out of the road of post-houses, it is the custom to take a flock of horses (according to the length of your journey), and drive them before you, changing as the horse you are riding tires; for this you engage a peon, who has charge of the animals, and serves as a guide; and it is not a little surprising to see the dexterity with which he manages to keep the animals together, and make them go onward in the proper track. Your course is generally one uncultivated plain, interspersed occasionally with a forest of thistles, which grow from five to six feet in height, through which you have to thread the way as their avenues present themselves. This is the most dangerous part of your journey, for two reasons—robbers hide themselves sufficiently from your sight, yet see you advancing, and before it is possible to be aware of it, a lasso is thrown round you, and you are dragged off your horse. Another danger is, a *guerrero*, or burning of the thistles, occasioned by any careless fellow throwing a cigar among them. I have known cases where these fires have extended four leagues, destroying all the ranches and cattle within their compass; and the inhabitants only saving themselves by hiding in their wells. During the summer, the thistles, being



dried by the excessive heat of the sun, become very combustible; and when once on fire, the only chance of stopping its progress is by cutting away a space, or if by good fortune there comes a change of the wind; but so rapid is the progress generally, where no means can be effected to avert its fury, that men on horseback have been overtaken and burned to death.

The customs and manners of the people of this country are (as you will naturally suppose) any thing but refined. They are indolent, ignorant, and, of course, superstitious; their mode of living, and the little difficulty there is in obtaining the necessities of life, offer no motive or incentive for exertion; and the excessive use of tobacco (in cigars) acts as an anodyne to stupefy their senses. This, and the heat of the climate, and the inordinate use of animal food without vegetables or bread, render them torpid and inanimate in their general manners; but by nature they are extremely quick in apprehension, though averse to study. Their amusements are horse-racing, cock-fighting, and gambling, which they carry to great excess; and murders are often the consequence of disputes that arise on these occasions.

Near *Saladeros* and other establishments where a number of peons are employed, is sure to be established one or more *pulperias*, or dram-shops, where they sell all sorts of eatables, &c. as in our chandlers' shops in England. On Saturdays, when these men are paid, they throng to such resorts for the purpose of drinking and gambling; if they lose all their money, they pawn their saddlery; if they lose that, their clothes; and next their horse, and whatever they can raise a dollar on. Some bear their losses with a philosophy and good humour that would almost astonish a disciple of Socrates; while others become quarrelsome, and then either robbery or murder is the consequence. It is the custom to wear a large knife in their girdle, well pointed and sharpened, with which they are very expert; and if any offence ensues, out come the knives to settle it; and their nature is revengeful as well as treacherous, of which the following anecdote is sufficiently illustrative:—

Two peons of a *saladero* (where I was on a visit) had been gambling as usual, and some dispute arose; knives were drawn, but the bystanders separated them and took their weapons away. One of them went off and got a loaded pistol, which he concealed under his poncho, returned to the *pulperia* apparently reconciled, and after some conversation offered to shake hands with the man with whom he had been quarrelling; the other unsuspectingly advanced and gave him his hand, and at the same moment received a mortal ball in his breast; the murderer then jumped on his horse and escaped. Such acts are so common that they are little thought of; in fact, there are few of that class of men who have not committed two or three murders.

There have been, from time to time, decrees and laws made, prohibiting peons wearing knives, in consequence of these assassinations, and the number of persons who have been stabbed; but, like all their laws, they have had no effect. Some years back I sent my son Frederick to market (one Sunday morning); and as he was returning, he met two peons belonging to the killing-ground, one on horseback, the other walking; the latter commanded him to give up his horse, or he would cut his throat, and drew his knife for that purpose; which Frederick no sooner saw than he set spurs to horse, and escaped, but not without a cut in

his side, about three inches long. On his arrival he fainted from loss of blood, and I was under serious apprehensions for his life; however, after some weeks he got over it. As he was able to give me a description of the man, I applied to the police, and got a *partido* allowed me to go directly in search of the fellow, whom I found in bed at a *pulperia*, but with all his clothes on, having made his retreat the moment he saw the *partido*. On his examination before the chief of police, it was proved that he was a notorious character, and had been known to have committed five murders, besides innumerable cases of cutting and stabbing with intent to kill; he was therefore sentenced to serve three years as a soldier, and thus became a legal murderer! Though vice is to be found all over the world, and human nature more or less the same as regards the propensities and passions of men, yet vice will always be more predominant where the laws of moral honour are totally disregarded, as they are here, more particularly on the part of those who from their station in life ought to shew an example. I regret to say, both male and female seem to have determined that though the appearance of virtue, honesty, and fair-dealing is absolutely necessary, the practice is by no means requisite. It is to this general and absolute faithlessness, this want of moral honour—the love of overreaching and deceiving—that they are everlastingly in revolution and civil warfare, and will be for years to come, till the misery occasioned by these evil practices at length opens their eyes and understandings, and regulates their conduct.

The present government is composed of men picked out for possessing particular qualities necessary to carry their point against every thing rational, reasonable, or just. The governor, Don Manuel Rosas, is well suited for the purpose; he is as arch an hypocrite as Cromwell, as ambitious as Cæsar, and as cruel as Nero: his principal adviser, in fact, his master-spirit, is Nicholas Ancherens, a subtle Jesuit, whose rancour against all foreigners is proverbial, and proved twenty times over by his decrees against them in every possible way, when he was in power. The subordinates, of whom I will give you an account in my next, are men without talent, except that of dissimulation (but that is indigenous here); they have it by instinct, as Falstaff had his courage. It is totally impossible for you in Europe to judge of the real character of these people, in consequence of the means taken to mislead and deceive you in their public papers, which in the course of my correspondence I will explain. For the present I will drop the curtain, and consider this as the first scene of the drama, which shall be continued as regularly as possible, provided always it meets your approbation.

#### THE DRAMA.

*Drury Lane*.—On Tuesday the theatre was crammed to witness the first representation of Balfe's new opera, the *Daughter of St. Mark*; the plot laid between Venice and Cyprus; both offering good opportunities for scenery and scenic effects, of which, particularly in the second act, a good use was made. The audience was a favourable one, and evidently set out with a wish to be pleased with the effort of our latest most popular native composer. A marked feature of this production is its being sustained by recitative throughout, which, though leading to somewhat of obscurity, is certainly in the true spirit and genius of opera. The composition is frequently rather meagre, often monotonous, whilst here and there some

excellent passages occur. We observe, too, that the effect of the *appoggiatura* was generally omitted. We may also notice that the recitative was too long, and, in fact, procrastinated the performance during four hours. The choruses are effective on the whole; particularly at the end of the first act, in the *ensemble* of trio and chorus. This trio is a studied composition; but we are inclined to think the resources of the orchestra are not sufficiently brought out, and that the author seems to have been absorbed with the vocal parts. The accompaniment is occasionally unequal to the voice, as in the trio for basses, in the last act, where the harp-accompaniment is employed, giving much too thin and scattered an effect to so good a composition as this trio assuredly is. In the ballad, however, which precedes it, and was excellently sung by Harrison, the trombone obligato, with violin pizzicato movement, admirably suited this elegant composition—undoubtedly the most pleasing performance of the evening. The last solo, by Borroni, "When all around," is also a fine piece, and extremely well sung; and the duet, tenor and bass, at the beginning of the third act, is another spirited *morceau*, which is likely to be popular. The ballad by Miss Rainforth did not tell well, as she appeared to be too much fatigued to be able to bestow her powers upon it; but in the *finale*, a joyous and refreshing rondo, she sang in a captivating manner. We have heard that this music was written only one day previously—a fact which says much for the talent of both composer and singer. The spectacle, as we have hinted, is gorgeous; yet we are inclined to question the taste of uniting such excessive pageantry with music addressed to the tender sympathies of our nature. On the whole, the opera is very meritorious, and, with the improvements no doubt suggested by its public performance, will prove interesting to the lovers of this class of theatrical entertainment.

*Lyceum*.—On Thursday a three-act drama, by Mr. Fitzball, constructed from a recent novel, *Ben Bradshaw, the Man without a Head*, and called *Home again, or the Lieutenant's Daughter*, was produced here with success. It is of a domestic character, with comic parts by Mr. and Mrs. Keeley; who, together with Miss Fortescue, Vining, Frank Matthews, &c., bear it through by their good acting. A pretty incidental song, by Rodwell, sweetly sung by Mrs. Keeley, was warmly received.

*Princess's*.—For alternate nights with the attractive opera, the *Rent-Day* has been revived at this theatre, and, we need hardly say, successfully, when we mention J. Wallack in his original part of *Martin Heywood*, W. Lacy *Silver Jack*, Mrs. Stirling *Rachel*, Mrs. Brougham *Polly Briggs*, and Compton and Granby *Bullfrog* and *Crumbs*.

The Drama of England was never in a more palmy condition than now. At *Drury Lane* the Opera is "One Blaze of Triumph!" at the Haymarket there is "Legitimate Comedy Triumphant!" at the Princess's the Comic Opera is "the most brilliant and successful!" at Astley's there are "unrivalled national feats and horsemanship!" and at the Adelphi "the most exquisite drama ever produced!" As O'Connell says for *Repaté*, Hurrah for the Drama!

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

##### SONNET.

I'll think of thee when morning bright and fair  
Peeps from her couch beyond the eastern main;  
When trees and plants their glittering liveries wear,  
And birds attune their joyful notes again.

I'll think of thee when noontide's dazling rays  
Along the land have shed their lustre bright;  
When bonny earth the toil of man repays,  
And nature smiles and gladdens at the sight.  
I'll think of thee when eve, with look serene,  
Sighs to the parting sun a soft adieu;  
When sounds of mirth float o'er the village green,  
And slowly fade all objects from the view.  
Then through night's gloom my vision'd soul shall see  
My bosom's queen—then, then I'll think of thee.

## VARIETIES.

**Laudable Patronage!**—We are gratified to hear that, on its being recently represented to Sir Robert Peel that Mr. Peach, a very meritorious officer in the coast-guard night-service, in Cornwall, with a very large family and small pay, has for some years past, during the intervals of his duty, made valuable researches in marine zoology, which he has communicated to meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and that he has also made collections in fossil conchology, which have been of much service to the Ordnance Geological Survey of Cornwall; Lady Peel has been pleased to confer on Mrs. Peach a pension for her life, from a small and limited fund which long usage has placed under the control of the lady of the Prime Minister, in consideration of the scientific merits of her husband, and the testimony borne to his good character.

**Alderton's Commercial Almanack for 1845,** and for a great!—Glancing here and there, we cannot say that we discovered that correctness which should attend cheap publications, if they are to supersede those of higher price. For instance, Lord Abinger is still lord chief baron, vice Sir F. Pollock (p. 48), and T. Erskine, and not W. Erle, still sits as a judge in the Common Pleas. We cannot expect the fulness of larger productions in these smaller affairs; but accuracy as far as they go ought to be sedulously looked for.—A steel pen, with an Archimedeal screw, fixing it to a handsome tortoiseshell handle, and thus giving it elasticity, which the ordinary metallic substitutes for honest goose-penions want (also Mr. Alderton's issue), appears to us to be a considerable improvement.

**Syro-Egyptian Society.**—The first general meeting of this new Association, to cultivate the literature, science, and arts, of Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, Palestine, Asia Minor, &c. &c., is appointed for Tuesday next, Dr. John Lee presiding.

**Bit by bit,** we are getting forward with the refreshed, if not new, spirit of the age. A Prospectus has been issued for an institution at Bristol for reading, for lectures, and for beneficial cultivation of the mental and physical powers, on a self-supporting basis, and within the means of very moderate incomes.

**Royal Philanthropy.**—A copy of a pamphlet, "On Cases of extreme Distress among the Humbler Classes" (noticed in the *Lit. Gaz.* on its first appearance), having been sent to the King of Prussia, the King has returned the author (Dr. John Lhotsky) a present of 100 francs as a mark of his approbation. The subject of pauperism, and its remedies, occupies a great share of the attention of the German governments and writers at the present moment; and the celebrated Bettina von Arnim is engaged in a work upon it.

**French History.**—The French Government has just employed M. Martial Delpit in a mission to England to make researches in the archives and mss. collections here for documents illustrative of the history of France.

**Inundation at Florence.**—The poetical Arno, swollen by the tributary rivers Chiana and

Sieve, on the 3d inst. overflowed its banks and destroyed a vast quantity of property, as well as human and animal life, in the city of Florence and surrounding country. The flood rose very nearly as high as in the like calamity above a century ago (1740), swept away bridges, and caused distress and misery to an extent that can hardly be calculated.

**Hurricane in North America.**—The shores of Lake Erie, and particularly about the town of Buffalo, were ravaged by a terrible hurricane on the 18th and 19th of October. The wind veered suddenly round about midnight from the north-east to the south-west, blew down houses, drove the waters of the lake in mighty waves upon the town, and flooded the flat country round, drowning cattle and people: of the latter above fifty are stated to have perished.

**Most extraordinary Event!!!**—One Samuel Rogers, a Poet, has been robbed of above 40,000*l.* But Sam has another title to poverty which makes the above still more incredible: he is also a *Wit*; and it is stated that when a report reached him that the swag was offered to be restored, he said, with one of his usual bland and funny smiles, "The news is *Too-good* to be true!"

## LITERARY NOVELTIES.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The Hours of Anne of Brittany: the Illuminated Kalendar and Diary for 1845, 4to, 2*s.*—Reynard the Fox: a renowned Apologue of the Middle Ages, reproduced in Rhyme, small 4to, 18*s.*—Rev. R. Cattermole's History of the Great Civil War of Charles I., Vol. I. royal 8vo, 2d edit. 2*l.*—The Life of Sir Thomas More, by the Right Hon. Sir James Mackintosh, fcp. 8vo, 5*s.* cloth.—Lectures on Pulmonary Phthisis, by J. T. Evans, M.D., 8vo, 7*s.* 6*d.*—Sermons for the Seasons of Advent, Christmas, and Epiphany, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, fcp. 5*s.*—The Use of the Blowpipe, by Prof. C. F. Plattner, translated from the German, by J. S. Muspratt, 8vo, 10*s.* 6*d.*—On the Discovery of the Mississippi and the Boundary of the United States, by F. Falconer, 12mo, 6*s.* 6*d.*—Exercises in Latin Composition for advanced Students, for the Use of King's College, fcp. 3*s.* 6*d.*—Arithmology; or, Theory of Common Arithmetic, by S. E. Caspermann, 18mo, 2*s.* 6*d.*—City Scenes; or, a Peep into London, 70 illustrations, square, 4*s.* 6*d.*—Elements of Anatomy, intended as a Text-Book for Students, by A. J. Lizars, M.D., fcp. 10*s.* 6*d.*—Practical Treatise on the Diseases peculiar to Women, by S. Ashwell, M.D., 8vo, 2*l.*—Vital Magnetism; a Remedy, by the Rev. T. Fyne, fcp. 2*s.*—D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, abridged, 18mo, 5*s.*—Hayter's Introduction to Perspective, 6th edit. 8vo, 15*s.*—Australia, from Port Macquarie to Moreton Bay, by C. Hodgkinson, 8vo, 12*s.*—The Border Wardens, by Mrs. Ponsonby, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—The Book of Fun, Second Series, 4*s.*—Æsop, in Rhyme, by Jeffery Taylor, new edition, 18mo, 1*s.* 6*d.*—Church-History for Youth, 12mo, 2*s.* 6*d.*—Anti-Coningsby; or, the New Generation grown Old, by an Embryo M.P., 2 vols. post 8vo, 2*l.*—Complete Works of Bede, by Dr. Giles, 12 vols. 8vo, 6*s.* 6*d.*—Tragedies of Sophocles, with Notes, by T. Mitchell, 3 vols. 8vo, 28*s.*—Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, by Lord Byron, new edit. 8vo, with Illustrations, 2*l.*—Story-Book of Country Scenes, by Mrs. H. Myrtle, square, 3*s.* 6*d.*; or, with the plates coloured, 4*s.* 6*d.*—The Lawyers in Love, by the Author of "Cavendish" &c., 3 vols. post 8vo, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—Guide for Passing Advent Holily, by Avrillon, translated from the French, edited by Rev. E. B. Pusey, fcp. 6*s.*—Second Voyage of Rodolph the Voyager, edited by the Rev. W. Sewell, fcp. 6*s.*

## METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1844.

No.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday . . 14	From 41 to 52	29.69 to 29.79
Friday . . . 15	" 51 . . 56	29.79 . . 29.71
Saturday . . 16	" 49 . . 56	29.86 . . 29.88
Sunday . . . 17	" 50 . . 55	29.95 stationary.
Monday . . . 18	" 50 . . 52	29.92 . . 29.87
Tuesday . . 19	" 52 . . 49	29.85 stationary.
Wednesday . 20	" 51 . . 43	29.81 . . 29.83

Wind on the 14th, S.W.; 15th, S. by W.; 16th and 17th, S.W.; 18th, S.W. and S.; 19th, S.W. Generally cloudy; rain on the 14th, 15th, and 16th. Rain fallen, 25 of an inch.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

## DEUT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1844.	h. m. a.	1844.	h. m. a.
Nov. 30 . . .	11 49 0.4	Dec. 4 . . .	11 50 3.4
Dec. 1 . . .	49 23.0	5 . . .	50 39.4
2 . . .	49 22.2	6 . . .	51 2.1
3 . . .	50 10.0		

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, granted March 14, 1844.

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Specimens are on view at 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, where estimates are given, and contracts entered into, for the fitting up, restoration, or repairs, of any Cathedral, Church, or Mansion.

## THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

M. Jullien's Annual Series of Concerts.

Most Positively the Last Week but One.

Second and Last Classical Concert.

Second and Most Positively the Last Appearance of  
SIGNOR SIVORI.

On MONDAY NEXT, December 2, 1844.

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that M. JULLIEN is enabled, to announce, that in consequence of the indisposition of the Theatre to accommodate the vast concourse of persons who endeavored to obtain admission on the first occasion of Signor Camillo Sivori's appearance, he has prevailed on that modest Artist (universally accepted as the first Violinist of the world), to postpone his departure for a few days, and to perform on Monday next, December 2d—Signor Sivori will on this occasion play the Celebrated Adagio and Rondo, entitled La Clochette, also the Toccata and Variations "Nel cor più non mi sento," both composed and originally performed by Paganini.

The First Act will consist entirely of Classical Music, and include the New Grand Overture to King Lear, by Berlioz, lately produced at the Conservatoire de Musique at Paris, and now to be performed for the first time in this country.

The Second Act will embrace the favourite pieces of the Season, viz. La Polka, the New Welsh Quadrille, with the nine harps, the Fort Horn Galop, &c. &c.

Commence at 8. Places, as usual, viz. Dress Circle, 2s. 6d. Promenade and Boxes, 1s. Places can be secured.

## THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

M. Jullien's Annual Series of Concerts.

Last Night but Ten.

M. BAUMANN'S BENEFIT, TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1844.

First and only appearance of Mr. DISTIN and his Pupils.

M. BAUMANN begs leave most respectfully to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, and the Public in general, that his Annual BENEFIT at the CONCERTS will take place on TUESDAY next, Dec. 3, 1844. He is much flattered in being able to state, that Mr. DISTIN and his PUPILS, who, after a long and most successful career in the Concerts, have just returned to England, have most kindly offered their services on this occasion. They will perform Meyer's celebrated Cavatina, "Robert le diable," arranged as a quintette, and "Fra parente a me," from Louis de Lamerrouse. Their instruments on which Mr. Distin and his Sons perform were presented to his Majesty Louis Philippe, after having had the honour of playing before his Majesty on several occasions. He will play an entire New Air and Variations; also, with Mr. LAZARUS, a Fantasia from William Tell.

## THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

M. JULLIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE,

To take place MONDAY, DECEMBER 16th,

(The Second of this kind ever given in this Country).

M. JULLIEN, in announcing the above Ball, is grateful for being able to refer to the very general approbation expressed at his first Bal Masque, as an evidence of the success of such Entertainments in this country, when conducted on a scale of magnificence and grandeur, combined with every arrangement to secure the comfort as well as to provide for the amusement of the Visitors. It is with this conviction, therefore, that M. JULLIEN intends to make this Entertainment an ANNUAL ONE, and to give it on every season, as he has given twenty one series of Balls, he feels assured, from his long experience in conducting such like soirees, at the Academie Royal de Paris, and other places in the Continent, that the fondness for these Entertainments will increase, among the young Nobility and Gentry, with the opportunity afforded them for enjoying them.

## THE DECORATIVE SPLENDOR

of the Theatre, on the occasion of last Season's Ball, was universally remarked by the Press, as well as by the Visitors, to be unequalled by any public or private Fete ever given in England. M. JULLIEN trusts, notwithstanding, that the Decorations of the present Ball will still be another step in ascent.

## THE ORCHESTRA

of last year consisted of Seventy Performers; that of the 16th will comprise

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT MUSICIANS,

(being the present Concert-Orchestra, with numerous additions),

(being the present Concert-Orchestra, with numerous additions),

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(being the present Concert-Orchestra, with numerous additions),

## LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

Capital 200,000, in 2,000 Shares.

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Age.	20	30	40	50	60
Ann. Prem	£1 10 3	£2 0 7	£2 15 3	£4 1 8	£6 3 9

This Company offers the advantages of the guarantee of an ample subscribed capital—of permission to retain one-third of the premium in their own hands (the portion to be retained, with interest upon it, being deducted from the policy when it becomes a claim)—of ascending, descending, and other scales of premiums,—and of participation in the profits at the end of every five years.

TO EMIGRANTS TO THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, assured for the whole of life, this Company offer the permission to proceed to, and reside in, any of those colonies without extra premium, and to pay their premiums there. For residence in New Zealand, a moderate extra premium is charged.

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## ANNUITIES.

Annuity holders participate in the profits of the Company, and receive a rate of annuity much more favourable than can be granted by any Company making its investments wholly in England. The Company is enabled securely to grant these favourable terms from the advantage it possesses of investing a portion of its funds at a high rate of interest.

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Tables of Premiums for Assurance on the lives of officers engaged in civil, or in naval or military service in the EAST INDIES and CHINA, may be seen at the Offices of the Company.

## Agents in India.

Calcutta - Messrs. Boyd, Bony, and Co.  
Madras - Messrs. Bony, Bony, and Co.  
Bombay - Messrs. Skinner and Co.  
Ceylon - Messrs. Ackland, Boyd, and Co.

Prospectuses, and full particulars may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 125 Bishopsgate Street, corner of Cornhill.

## BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

1 Prince Street, Bank, London.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 Vic. cap. ix.

Half-Credit Rates of Premium.—Persons assured according to these rates are allowed credit (without security) for half the amount of the first seven annual premiums, paying interest thereon at the rate of five per cent per annum, with the option of paying off the principal at any time, or having the amount deducted from the sum assured when the policy becomes a claim.

Policies may thus be effected at lower rates than are generally required for the term of seven years, whilst the holders have the same security for the payment of their claims, whenever death may happen, as if they paid down the amount of premium, which would be required for assurances effected on the usual scale.

Extract from the Half-Credit Rates of Premium:—  
Annual Premium required for an Assurance of 100*l*. for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Half Premium for Seven Years.	Whole Premium after Seven Years.
	<i>l</i> s. d.	<i>l</i> s. d.
30	1 1 9	2 3 6
35	1 1 9	2 3 6
40	1 9 2	2 15 10
45	1 14 10	3 9 3
50	2 2 6	4 5 0
55	2 12 9	5 5 6
60	3 6 8	6 13 4

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

## NEW PATENTS.—BROCKEDON'S IMPROVED STOPPERS.

This important invention, a substitute for Cocks and Buses, has, by new and great improvements, become a pure, imperishable, and perfect means of preserving, for any length of time, Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. They are cheap and easily applied, and the appearance which they now have of fine Cork, has restored the price of their former dark colour. Also DECANTER STOPPERS, to keep Wine which is in daily use in perfect condition.

C. Mackintosh and Co., 19 Wallbrook, London, and 22 York Street, Manchester.

## R. HENDRIE.

Perfumer to Her Majesty, 12 Tichborne Street, London.

HENDRIE'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, so long celebrated for improvement, retains its superiority as a perfectly mild emollient soap, highly salutary to the skin, possessing an aromatic and lasting perfume: each Packet is labelled with Perkins's steel plate of Windsor Castle.

A variety of highly perfumed Soap Tablets, Sand Balls, &c., prepared without angular corners, forming an effectual preparation for beautifying the Teeth, and preserving them in a sound and healthy condition, is extremely agreeable to the mouth, and directed the Teeth of every impurity, increases the beauty of the enamel in polish and colour.

Hendrie's Moxellin is the most beneficial extract of elegant substances for maintaining the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, having also a delightful perfume.

His Germineux Liquid is a certain specific for producing a new growth where the Hair is falling.

Hendrie's Cold Cream of Roses, prepared in great perfection.

IMPROVED COSMETIC DRESSING, for removing greasy spots from the Skin.

ESSENCE OF MARSH-MALVA, for Linen, to be used without preparation, 1*l*. a bottle.

## E. J. DENT'S PATENT DIPLÉI-

SCOPE, OR MERIDIAN INSTRUMENT, THE REGULATION OF CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, AND WATCHES. Neither previous knowledge of astronomical instruments, nor acquaintance with practical astronomy, are required to enable the observer to regulate with this invention the going of his Watch by the sun or other celestial object to the fraction of a second. The instrument is as simple as a sundial. It is only necessary to consider, and cannot get out of adjustment, nor can it be affected by the weather. Price Two Guineas each.

Dent's Lectures on Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks, and the description of the Dipléscope, price 1*l*. each, but to customers gratis.

sold at 33 Cockspur Street, and 82 Strand, London.

## LITERATURE AND ART.

## ART-UNION OF LONDON.

By Authority of Parliament.

The LISTS for the current year are now open, and an early Subscription is solicited. The Engraving by Mr. G. T. Dox, after the Picture by W. M. W. P. R.A., "THE CONVALESCENT," is in preparation for the Subscribers of the current year.

A finished Proof of "THE CASTLE OF ISCHIA," engraved for the Subscribers of 1844, may be seen at the Office. Due notice will be given to every Subscriber when the drawings are ready for distribution.

GEORGE GODWIN, {Hon. Secs.

LEWIS POOCK, {

4 Trafalgar Square, Nov. 20, 1844.

## GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY of LONDON,

Somerset House.

The Office of CURATOR to the Society being Vacant in consequence of the Appointment of Prof. E. Foxon as Palaeontologist to the Ordnance Geological Survey, the Office will in future be denominated that of Vice-Secretary. The principal duties are, to assist in editing the Publications of the Society, and to superintend the arrangement of their Collections. The requisite qualifications for the Office are, Literary Habits and Attainments, and a knowledge of the Structure of Plants and Animals, especially of such as are found in the Fossil State.

Applications for the Vacant Office may be addressed to the Secretaries, and must be delivered at the House of the society not later than Saturday, the 7th of December 1844.

## ENCOURAGEMENT TO ARTISTS,

AMATEURS, INVENTORS, and Others.—A Gentleman, being desirous of promoting the Arts, and also of encouraging the authors of those useful inventions which add so much to the daily comforts of life, offers, on certain conditions, the following REWARDS, viz.:

£100, or a Gold Goblet of equal value, with a suitable inscription, to the author of the best Historical Painting, being an original Design.

£50, or a Silver Tea-Service of equal value, with suitable inscriptions, to the author of the best Landscape Painting.

£20, or a Silver Goblet of equal value, to the author of the best Design for a Public Building, suitable for a grand annual exhibition of the products of national industry.

Candidates for the above must be under the age of 30.

£20, or a Silver Tea-Set of equal value, with a suitable inscription, to the author of the most useful invention, whether patented or not, of the years 1842, 1843, and 1844.

£20, or a Silver Walter, with suitable inscription, to the author of the next most useful invention of the same years.

£15, or a Gold Medal of equal value, to the author of the next most useful invention in the same years.

£10, or a Gold Medal of equal value, to the author of the next most useful invention in the same years; and

£5, or a Silver Medal, having an appropriate inscription, to each of the authors of the next five most useful inventions of the same years.

The conditions, and other information respecting the above Rewards, may be learned by intending candidates, who reside in London, or within five miles thereof, on personal application only to Francis Whishaw, Esq., Secretary to the Society of Arts; or by written application if beyond a five-mile circuit.

Adelphi, Nov. 25, 1844.

## BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

On the 1st of January, 1845, will be published, in One

Volume, small folio, neatly bound by MACKENZIE,

Price 4*l*.

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OF

## THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

BEING SPECIMENS OF THE PRODUCTIONS

OF THE

## EARLY CONTINENTAL PRINTERS,

REPRODUCED IN A

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LETTERS, ENGRAVED ON SEVENTY PLATES.

Arranged and Edited from the new Typographical Collections of the late

SAMUEL BOTTIER,

By his Son, S. LEIGH SOTHERBY.

Of this Work only Three Hundred and Thirty Copies are printed, the Plates being destroyed. It was commenced in the year 1814; and being the only Work of the kind, it cannot fail to be a desideratum to every public library and bibliographer.

London: Thomas Rodd, Great Newport Street.



## FRASER'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER,

Price 2s. 6d., contains:—

1. Autumn Leaves gathered up.
2. Ninon the Incomparable.
3. The Three Devils—Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's.
4. The Luck of Barry Lyndon: a Romance of the last Century.
5. By His Booties. Conclusion.
6. The Writings of the late John Foster.
7. Classics of the Table.—Ancient and Modern Wines.
8. Another Day at Stratford-upon-Avon.
9. A Letter from Richard Greene, Esq., to Oliver Yorke, "touching" Shakespeare's Monument at Stratford-upon-Avon.
9. Edward Murray.
10. The other Day.
11. Alasworth's "St. James's; or, the Court of Queen Anne."
12. British India—its state and prospects.
13. Index.

G. W. Nicholson, 215 Regent Street, London.

With Two Illustrations by Leech.

## THE DECEMBER NUMBER, PRICE HALF-A-CROWN, OF BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY

contains—

## THE FORTUNES OF THE SCATTERGOOD FAMILY.

By ALBERT SMITH.

With an Illustration by Leech.

Chapter XXXIX.—The Ball Supper—Clara scarcely knows whether to be very glad or very sorry.

Chapter XL.—The dawn of better times appears to be coming on.

Chapter XLI.—The ingenious Mr. Jullis sees every thing go off to his satisfaction.

The Benefits of Snuff-taking, with an Illustration by Leech.

Fitz-More; or, the Son of the Dead Woman, by Capt. John R.M.

Sketches of Legendary Cities—Shrewsbury, by Louisa Stuart Costello.

Three Gay Deceivers.

The Bull in the China-shop, by Dr. Dryadust, F.S.A.

The Lover's Complaint—Physiology of the Post Bag; or, Eccentric Correspondents, by R. B. Pooke.

Anacron.

Offended Dignity.—The Good Chaplain; or, a Dark Page from Life's Volume.

The Effigy of a Welsh Prince, Plessner's Voyage, by W. Law Gino.

A Lyric for Christmas, by W. G. Barker.

Notes of a Letter in New York, by M. Cooke.

Theoreticus.

Life in Lodgings—Physiology of London Life, by J. Fisher Murray, Author of "The World and the Tempted."

Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

## THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

FOR DECEMBER.

Edited by JACOB BELL.

CONTENTS:

Articles on Counter Practice.—Transactions of the Pharmaceutical Society.—Lecture upon the Leech—Ventilation—Cinnamic Acid—Adulteration of Scammony—Engraving on Steel by Electricity—On Free Trade and Restrictions—East Indian Grass Oil—Ginseng—Belemnite (or Greenheart)—Preparations of Animal Bodies—On Two New Species of the Family Liliaceae.—The Two Varieties of Jalap in Commerce—New Remedies for Gout—Parvian Massio, &c. &c.

Price One Shilling.

Published by John Churchill, Princes Street, Leicester Square; MacLachlan and Stewart, Edinburgh; and Fannin and Co., Dublin.

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

No. CCCL, for December. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS:

1. The Scottish Banking System.—II. The Milkman of Walworth.—III. Injured Ireland.—IV. Singular Passages in the Life of a Russian Officer.—V. Traditions and Tales of Upper Lusitania: No. IV. The Moor Maiden.—VI. That's what we are.—VII. Edmund Burke.—VIII. My College Friends: No. II. John Brown.—IX. Nelson's Despatches and Letters.—X. Guizot.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

On the 1st of January, 1845, will be published (to be continued Monthly).

(For the Proprietors of PUNCH, at the PUNCH Office.)

## DOUGLAS JERROLD'S CHILLING MAGAZINE.

The Work will be printed in small octavo, each Number containing Ninety-six Pages, and Illustrated by an Etching on Steel by LEECH.

Published at the PUNCH Office, 194 Strand (where communications for the Editor are to be addressed); and sold by all Booksellers.

On the 1st of January, 1845, and on the first day of every succeeding Month, will be published,

## GEORGE CRUIKSHANK'S TABLE-BOOK.

Edited by GILBERT A. ABECKETT.

It will contain some of the best and most carefully selected Articles by the most popular Writers of the day, profusely illustrated by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, and handsomely printed on fine paper. Price One Shilling.

London: published for the Proprietors, at the Office, 194 Strand; where communications, &c. are to be addressed to the Editor.

Second Part of Mr. Arnold's Greek Prose Composition.

Preparing for Publication, in 8vo.

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION TO GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. Part Second. (On the Particles), including a complete Work on Greek Synonymes.

Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

1. A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION TO GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION. Part I. Fifth Edition. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

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The Second Edition of

## VESTIGES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF CREATION.

London: John Churchill, Princes Street, Soho.

The following Periodical Works, for December 1844, will be published by CHARLES KNIGHT AND CO.

OLD ENGLAND. Part XII., with a Coloured Engraving of Queen Elizabeth's Tomb, price 1s. 6d. Published also in Weekly Numbers at 3d. The Coloured Engraving as a SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, price 6d.

The PICTORIAL SUNDAY-BOOK, Part XII., with a Coloured Map, price 1s. 6d. Published also in Weekly Numbers at 3d. The Coloured Map, and a sheet of Letter-press descriptive of the Geography of the Holy Land, as a SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, price 6d.

The PENNY MAGAZINE. Part XLVII. of the New Series, price 6d.

The PICTORIAL MUSEUM of ANIMATED NATURE. Part XXIV., price 1s. Published also in Weekly Numbers, price 3d.

The LIBRARY for the TIMES. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By C. MACFARLANE. Vol. I., Part II., price 2s. 6d. To be completed in Eight Parts, forming Four Volumes, with Portraits on Steel, and Engravings on Wood.

THE POLITICAL DICTIONARY. Part I., price 2s., to be completed in Twelve Parts.

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The Third Monthly Part of a New Edition of THE SOCIETY'S MAPS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

The Monthly Parts will contain Seven Maps in a stiff wrapper price 3s. 6d. plain, and 5s. coloured.

Any of the Society's Maps may still be had separately, price 6d. plain, and 3s. coloured.

The following will be the contents of Part III.:—

Netherlands and Belgium, 1	Maps
France, General 1	1
France, in 3	1

This day is published,

REPORTS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON GENERAL RAILWAY LEGISLATION, with the Acts relating to Railways, and Minute of the Board of Trade. Price 2s. 6d. cloth boards.

THE JURYMAN'S GUIDE. 12mo.

OUR INDIAN EMPIRE. By C. MACFARLANE. With Portraits on Steel, and Engravings on Wood. 12 vols. price 14s. cloth.

22 Ludgate Street, November 21, 1844.

COMPLETION OF IMPORTANT WORKS PUBLISHED IN PARTS BY CHARLES KNIGHT AND CO., 22 LUDGATE STREET.

UPON the Completion, or approaching Completion, at the beginning of this year, of the Standard Periodical Works which Messrs. KNIGHT had been engaged in publishing, namely:—

The PENNY CYCLOPEDIA, in 131 Parts;

The PENNY MAGAZINE (Old Series), from 1832 to 1840, 105 Parts;

The PICTORIAL BIBLE, 27 Parts;

The PICTORIAL EDITION OF SHAKSPERE, 55 Parts;

The PICTORIAL HISTORY of ENGLAND, 84 Parts;

LONDON, 36 Parts;

The Publishers made the following Announcement:—

"TERMINATION OF THE SALE IN PARTS.—These Works will be continued on Sale in their original form of Publication in Monthly Parts, only during the year 1844; at the termination of which year the sale in single Parts will be entirely discontinued by them. They have, however, recently received a new and important addition, and to recommend the several works, will lose no time in giving their orders to their respective Booksellers; as the necessity for the Publishers making up the stock on hand into complete sets will prevent them supplying any other Part after that period."

They now feel it their duty more emphatically to repeat this notice, and respectfully to announce, that AFTER THE 31st of DECEMBER NEXT THEY CANNOT FURNISH ANY SINGLE PARTS OR NUMBERS, either by Retail or to Booksellers; and they beg to urge upon the latter, both in Town and Country, to complete their stocks, and to recommend to their customers the immediate completion of their sets. Those, either of the Trade or private Customers, who may desire to purchase a complete set of Parts will still be enabled so to do; and the Sale of Single Volumes will continue as usual.

## NEW BOOKS JUST READY.

I. The Great DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S DESPATCHES and CORRESPONDENCE, from 1702 to 1712. Edited by General the Right Honourable Sir GEORGE MURRAY, G.C.B. Portrait. Vols. 1 to 3. 8vo.

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V. HAWKESTONE: a Tale of and for England in the Year 1841. 2 vols. fcap. 8vo.

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JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Professor Ansted's Geology.

In 2 vols. 8vo, with numerous Illustrative Engravings, price 21s. 2s.

GEOLOGY: Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical.

By DAVID THOMAS ANSTED, M.A. F.R.S. Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge; Professor of Geology in King's College, London.

"Ansted's Geology is a very able work: well-arranged in its plan, comprehensive in its subjects both principal and subordinate, and scholarly in its treatment. The volumes are profusely illustrated with diagrams and the woodcuts interspersed with the letter-press being highly useful in explaining the text."—*Spectator*, Oct. 5.

John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row.

## KNIGHT'S WEEKLY VOLUME.

THE CAMP of REFUGE, OLD ENGLAND, NOVELET.

In Two Volumes. Vol. II.

London: Charles Knight and Co., 22 Ludgate Street.

Pearson on the Creed, by Nichols.

In a very large volume, 8vo, closely printed, with copious Notes, &c., price 10s. 6d. in cloth.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE CREED. By JOHN PEARSON, D.D.

Lord Bishop of Chester.

A New Edition, revised and collated with the best Copies.

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Where may be had, a New Edition of

Fuller's Church History of England, by NICHOLS. 3 vols. 8vo, price 7s. in cloth.

In post 8vo, price 10s. 6d. handsomely bound in a new kind of cloth, silver gilt; or 9s. boards.

**IMAGINATION AND FANCY;**  
or, Selections from the best English Poets, illustrative of those first Principles of their Art; with Markings of the best Passages, critical Notices of the Writers, and an Essay in Answer to the Question, "What is Poetry?"

By LEIGH HUNT.  
This volume is handsomely printed, and beautifully bound in a new style of exquisite delicacy and richness. To institute a comparison with the contents of the Annuals would be absurd, at any degree of distance,—there is no more relation between them than between a great lamp and a fixed star, but in external beauty, 'Imagination and Fancy' equals any gift-books that have appeared; and it will form a more enduring memorial than any other volume that might be selected as a gift for the coming season.—*Spectator*.

5th Edition, in 3 vols. fcp. 8vo, beautifully illustrated, price 7s. 6d. each, in a handsome and uniform cloth binding; or 10s. 6d. morocco.

**PICTURES OF PRIVATE LIFE.**

By MRS. ELLIS.  
Author of the "Women of England," &c. &c. &c.

Contents:  
Vol. I. "Observations on Pictorial Narrative."—The Hall and the Cottage.—"Ellen Exekale."—The Curate's Widow.—"And Marriage as it may be."

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